The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.....NO. 5485. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

The Grievances of Senators in Reference to the New Appointments.

The Present Mode of Appointing to Office Denounced.

A Civil Service Reform Measure an Urgent Necessity.

More Nominations Confirmed and New Ones Made.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 21.

Congressmen, Senators and Representatives have their griefs as well as other people. A novel and interesting debate took place in the Senate to-day, lasting over an hour, in which expression was given in various phrase to the woe and perturbation which legislative business are sometimes made to feel and undergo. The whole scene was not unlike what sometimes occurs in religious meetings, when each brother stands up and gives what is called his experience. The duties of Congressmen are mainly twofold; one that of legislation, and the other, the principal one, that of looking for office for needy constituents. As a general thing the time of every member of both Houses, while in Washington, is equally divided between these two labors. The discussion of the latter, to-day, was brought about by the calling up of a resolution by Mr. MATT. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, directing the heads of the departments in this city to furnish a list of the names of the clerks and other employes in their respective departments, together with the age, residence and the name of those on whose recommendation the appointments were originally made. In advocating the passage of his resolution, Mr. CARPENTER asserted as his opinion that there were employed in the departments here twice as many people as were necessary, and that greater efficiency would be obtained by a reduction of force and an increase of salary.

Messrs. SUMNER, FESSENDEN, TRUMBULL, CAMERON and others participated in the discussion, and nearly every one disclosed the fact that the President, in making his appointments, had not consulted Senators to the extent they desired. At the close of the debate the Senate went into Executive Session.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, was mostly engaged on the calendar of nominations, and up to the time of adjournment for recess had confirmed about thirty appointments, the most prominent of which were J. R. PARTRIDGE, of Maryland, to be Minister Resident to Venezuela; General ADAM BADEAU, to be Assistant Secretary of Legation at London; TITIAN J. COFFEY, formerly Assistant Attorney-General, to be Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, and Captain IRA M. BURKITT to be Secretary to the President to sign land patents.

THE CASE OF MR. SANFORD.

The Senate then took up the case of Mr. SANFORD, reported favorably as Minister to Spain, and discussed it until the hour of adjournment. It should be said in justice to General SANFORD that the charges against him or they are totally any reputation to Mr. SANFORD, or that they have indisposited against his confirmation in any manner, are entirely untrue. Nothing of the kind has been thought of, and General SICKLES has never said or intimated anything unfavorable to the reputation which he was made.

THE SAN JUAN TREATY.

Another attempt was made to ratify the San Juan Treaty. Mr. SUMNER spoke in favor of it, but it was vigorously opposed by Mr. HOWARD and others, when finally a motion to postpone it until next session was carried.

NEW NOMINATIONS.

A supplemental list of nominations, some thirty-five in number, was sent in to-day, including about a dozen of the Quaker Indian appointments, comprising the Superintendents and Agents for the Districts alluded to in their disposition of the 19th inst. It was not thought possible last night to get these nominations in to-day, but the Secretary of Interior took the names to the President to-day. The list was made out so as to reach the Senate at a somewhat later hour than usual. These Quaker appointments are the result of a patient investigation on the part of leading members of the sect, and the men recommended are selected from the very best among their number. Their experiment is watched with a great deal of interest. There are many circumstances favorable to their success, chief of which is the fact that several of the most hostile tribes are now assuming a very peaceful attitude, as a result of the severe chastisement of SHERIDAN and CUSTER during the past Winter.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

A large meeting of the best class of the colored people was held to-night in the Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church in sympathy with the Cuban revolutionists. Addresses were made by Rev. SELLA MARTYN and Señor GONZALES, of Cuba. Strong and yet very discreet resolutions were passed, and a considerable sum of money raised to further the cause of the revolutionists.

MINISTERS MOTLEY AND JAY.

Mr. MOTLEY and Mr. JAY are both in this city, receiving their credentials and instructions, and preparing to leave. Mr. MOTLEY will depart for Europe, accompanied by General BADEAU, Assistant Secretary of Legation, about the middle of May. Mr. JAY received his credentials from the State Department to-day, and will start from New-York, accompanied by his wife and daughters, on the 26th inst.

NOMINATIONS DISAPPROVED.

Senator SUMNER to-day called upon the Secretary of State and informed him that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had authorized him to report adversely on several nominations for foreign Missions, among them that of Mr. PIKE, as Minister to Brazil, and J. R. GARDIER, as Minister to Stockholm, and inquired if it was his intention to send in other nominations for those positions. The Secretary replied that it had been decided not to send in more nominations, but under these circumstances the President would probably make new nominations for those positions.

SENATE ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate adjourned a few minutes after 10 o'clock, after confirming a large batch of nominations which had been favorably reported by Committees. No action was taken on PIKE or SANFORD. The business is so far advanced that the adjournment can take place to-morrow afternoon.

DEPARTMENT CLERKS.

The consternation of the department clerks at the present time is actually painful to witness, from one end of the day to the other, and the staple of conversation in the various offices is the subject of removals. The struggle to get office is only equaled by the effort to retain it at the present time. It is absolutely necessary to reduce the force, for there is no need of a large number of clerks, male and female, and the blow must fall on some one. The Secretary of the Treasury is firm in his resolution not to make a restoration of a dismissed clerk, and every one in office now is using his and her utmost to ward off the impending danger. It is said that a list of about 120 persons, whose services will be dispensed with about the first of May, has been prepared at the Interior Department, which comprises clerks in the Patent, Pension and Land Offices.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 21.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

James R. Partridge, of Maryland, to be Minister Resident to Venezuela.

Titian J. Coffey, to be Secretary of Legation to Russia.

Adam Badeau, to be Assistant Secretary of Legation at London.

Receivers of Public Moneys.

John M. Farland, at Detroit, Mich.
James B. Wakefield, at Winnebago, Minn.
C. Randolph, at St. Peter, Minn.
James O. Braden, at Greenleaf, Minn.
James Stout, at Boise City, Idaho.
W. F. Chapin, at Lincoln, Nebraska.

Registers of Land Offices.

Charles A. Gilman, at St. Cloud, Minn.
L. K. Asker, at Alexandria, Minn.
Ansell Smith, at Du Luth, Minn.
Robert Gardner, at Humboldt, Cal.
M. H. Stephens, at La Grand, Oregon.
Everett E. Freeman, at Winnebago City, Minn.
Wilson Bullitor, at Aurora, Nevada.
R. K. Valentine, at West Point, Nebraska.
Edwin Fray, at Lewiston, Idaho.
John P. Owens, at Taylor's Falls, Minn.

To be Surveyor-General.

R. S. Davis, for Nevada.

To be Secretary to the President, to Sign Patents.

J. N. Burritt, of the District of Columbia.

Collector of Customs.

C. McKnight Smith, at Perth Amboy, N. J.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.

John A. Carnes, Twentieth District, Penn.
James Sinclair, Third District, North Carolina.

Miscellaneous.

Joseph B. Hermstead, to be Coiner of the Branch Mint at San Francisco.
Oscar D. Munson, to be Assayer of the Branch Mint at San Francisco.
Joseph P. Cochran, to be Melter and Refiner of the Branch Mint at San Francisco.

To be Postmasters.

Thomas J. Sherwood, at Marysville, Cal.; James A. Burke, at Ottawa, Kansas; E. Beebe, at Decatur, Mich.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-night, confirmed the following nominations:

Ministers Resident.

Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio, at Portugal.
David A. Nunn, of Tennessee, to Ecuador.
C. A. Riotte, of Texas, to Nicaragua.
Charles E. Delong, of Nevada, to Japan.
Henry Baxter, of Michigan, to Honduras.
Alfred T. A. Torbett, of Delaware, to San Salvador.
F. E. Dumas, of Louisiana, (colored,) to be Minister Resident and Consul-General at Liberia.

Secretaries of Legation.

James St. Clair Bool, of Illinois, at Mexico.
Geo. W. Lippitt, of Rhode Island, at Vienna.

Consuls.

Henry Real, of Tennessee, at Basel.
J. L. Richards, of Tennessee, at Leeds.
Aaron Raby, of New-York, at Hesse Darmstadt.
Clifford S. Sims, of Arkansas, at Foochow.
Chas. H. Brancomb, of Missouri, at Manchester.
Jay F. Howard, of Pennsylvania, at Lagharn.
Wm. W. Coleman, of North Carolina, at Stettin.
Alfred M. Duffie, of Rhode Island, at Cadiz.
Frederick Engle, of Pennsylvania, at Talcahuano.
Thomas Pitman, of District of Columbia, at St. Helena.
David S. Pinnell, of West Virginia, at Melbourne.
Telemaco C. Jutengal, at Marseilles.
Jas. Park, of Maryland, at Aix-la-Chapelle.
T. Miles, of Illinois, at Victoria, Vancouver's Island.
Charles E. Dyer, of Illinois, at Bristol.
Edward Conroy, of Pennsylvania, at San Juan, Porto Rico.
Hugo Hildebrandt, of North Carolina, at Canso.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.

Alexander P. Sullivan, for New-Mexico.
Robert W. Wishard, Third District of Arkansas.
James Mullins, Fourth District, Tennessee.
Robert F. Patterson, Eighth District, Tennessee.
[illegible], Fourth District, Illinois.
[illegible], Fourth District, Ohio.
[illegible], Third District, Kansas.
[illegible], Twelfth District, Ohio.
[illegible], Twenty-third District, New-York.
[illegible], Twenty-eighth District, New-York.
Mathew Simpson, First District, Indiana.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.

Lewis H. Rood, Fourth District, Illinois.
[illegible], Third District, Canada.
[illegible], Fourth District, Arkansas.
R. W. Dillahunt, Fourth District, Maryland.
George E. Wells, Tenth District, Ohio.
Lowell S. Pinnell, Second District, Iowa.
John C. Wagner, Second District, West Virginia.
Robert M. Proud, Third District, Maryland.
James T. Stewart, Eleventh District, New-York.

Postal Agents.

Thomas J. Sherwood, at Knoxville; Charles A. Wickliffe, at Louisville; Maj. R. C. Caldwell, at Omaha; Captain C. W. Thomas, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

United States Attorneys.

John Millican, for Georgia; John P. Southworth, for the Southern District of Alabama.

Collectors of Customs.

Julius S. Hanover, for the District of Fairfield, Conn.
Alexander C. Davis, District of Beaufort, N. C.

Naval Officer.

George W. Bowie, at San Francisco.

Appraiser of Merchandise.

Adam E. King, at Baltimore.

Registers of Land Office.

Wm. A. McDonald, at Huntsville, Ala.; Edwd. A. Arnold, Grand Island, Neb.; Thos. C. Donaldson, Boise City, Idaho.

Receivers of Public Moneys.

Jacob C. Denise, at Grand Island, Neb.; E. H. Barnard, West Point, Neb.

Navy.

Captain James F. Armstrong, from the retired list, to be Captain in the Navy on the active list.

Albert S. Hunt, of New-York, to be Post-Chaplain in the army.

Postmasters.

Henry H. Shaw, at Turborough, N. C.; Robert Blair, Tuscaloosa Court-House, Ala.; William H. Hale, Hinsdale, N. H.; John R. Skelvice, Bloomington, Ill.; Robert J. Adams, Pendleton, Ill.; Robert A. Dunnigan, Warren, Penn.; J. M. Eastman, Butler, Penn.; Lucien Lord, Athol Depot, Mass.; William Beck, Greenville, Penn.; J. H. Orcutt, Northfield, Vt.; H. C. Johnson, Vergennes, Vt.; Daniel Washburn, Bedford, Penn.; Jas. H. Tierney, Clinton, Iowa; W. S. Lefavre, Grennell, Iowa; Jas. H. Morris, Albion, Iowa; J. E. Haltnock, Iowa City, Iowa; Richard Plummer, Newburyport, Mass.; Wm. H. Counsell, Easton, Md.; Robert Erwin, New-Milford, Conn.; Daniel Sinclair, Wilmington, Del.; Geo. E. Fleming, Charlotte, Mich.; Wm. P. Wheeland, Milton, Penn.; W. O. Bigelow, Annapolis, Md.; Wallis Bull, West Meriden, Conn.; Leonidas Hall, Meriden, Conn.; Miriam A. Lee, Stroudsburg, Penn.; Charles H. Cronkhite, Shelby Hill, M. E.; Benjamin F. Crocker, Lockport, N. Y.; John H. Jones, Peterborough, N. H.; Wallace Vail, Plainfield, N. J.; George S. Cannon, Delhi, N. Y.; R. R. Sadler, Sandusky, Ohio; William R. Mattison, Newton, N. J.; John M. Lewis, Bensville, N. Y.; A. W. Lee, Leesburville, N. J.; Harry French, North Bridgewater, Mass.; Mrs. S. B. Day, Brighton, Mass.; Josiah Marshall, Milledgeville, Va.; Hiram L. Grant, Goldsborough, N. C.; O. H. Hooker, Fayetteville, N. C.; J. V. Corbett, Sumter, S. C.; Edward H. Reed, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mary E. Baker, Brockport, N. Y.; Abel Stevens, Lynn, Mass.; J. P. Smith, Hinsdale, N. Y.; George A. Dudley, Hillsville, N. Y.; William F. Slade, Hanover, Penn.; J. C. Stackweather, Oconomowoc, Wis.; Charles Frank, Kenosha, Wis.; R. W. Hamilton, Carbondale, Ills.; F. F. Gilbert, Elgin, Ill.; S. T. Bonhomme, Marion, Ohio; S. B. Hunter, Newton, Iowa; Geo. E. Cook, Winsted, Conn.; William Logan, Hagerstown, Md.; William Tracy, Flint, Mich.; Mrs. Ellen Madison, Jefferson City, Mo.; J. R. Jackson, Union City, Ind.; John C. Moore, Wilmington, Ohio; H. C. Kinkead, Greendale, Ohio; John M. Bacorre, Hillsboro, Ohio; James M. Taylor, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Erwin Chilford, Evanston, Ill.; William Parker, Wyanoke Station, Ill.; Aaron S. Christie, Hynek, N. Y.; I. D. E. Fribee, Morrisania, N. Y.; George G. Read, Milford, Mass.; W. M. Ward, Peabody, Mass.; William H. B. Currier, Amesbury, Mass.; E. V. Martin, Marblehead, Mass.; John R. Mole, Adams, Mass.; Frederick M. Pratt, Port Chester, N. Y.; Eldridge G. Pierce, Jr., Portsmouth, N. H.

NOMINATIONS WITHDRAWN.

The following nominations were withdrawn by the President:

Charles F. Morrell, to be Consul at Verviers; Lewis M. Burson, to be Chief Justice of Montana; H. Richardson, to be United States Attorney for Montana; James V. Townsend, to be Marshal for the Northern District of Mississippi; Horatio N. Beach, to be Postmaster at Brockport, N. Y.; H. A. Millen, to be Minister Resident to the Sandwich Islands.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in to-day:

John H. Hutchinson, of Arkansas, to be Minister Resident to Sandwich Islands.

Quaker Appointments—Indian Agency.

Friend Howard White, Indian Agent at Omaha.
Friend Laurie Jothers, Agent for Kiowas, Apaches and Comanches.
Friend Brinton Darlington, Upper Arkansas Agency.
Albert L. Green, at Upper Missouri Agency.
Friend Edward Painter, Upper Platte Agency.
Friend Reuben L. Roberts, Shawnee Agency, Kansas.
Thomas H. Stanley, for Pottowatomie Indians, Kansas.
Jacob M. Troch, for Pawnees, Nebraska.
Thomas Lightfoot, for Great Nebema Agency.
Friend Z. McNeal, for the Sac and Fox Indians.
Friend A. M. Janney, for the Santo Sioux Agency.
Edward Payne, for the Pawnee Agency.
J. G. Tyson, for the Winnebago Agency.
James Stanley, for the Osage River Agency.
J. Richards, for the Delaware Indians in Kansas.
Joseph Nesson, for the Kansas Agency.
Enoch Hope, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Central Superintendency.
Samuel M. Janvery, Superintendent for the Northern Superintendency.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.

L. B. Brady, Fourth District, Georgia.
Jas. L. Stewart, Eleventh District, New-York.
G. O. Dehu, Eighth District, Indiana.
F. S. Farwell, Second District, Iowa.
Robert M. Proud, Third District, Maryland.

Collector of Internal Revenue.

Matthew Simpson, Eighth District, Indiana.

Pension Agents.

Chas. A. Phelps, at Boston; S. S. Caldwell, at Omaha.

Registers of Land Office.

Edward W. Arnold, at Grand Island, Nebraska.
T. C. Donaldson, at Boise City, Idaho.

Receivers of Public Money.

Jacob C. Denise, at Grand Island, Nebraska.
E. H. Barnard, at West Point, Nebraska.

Miscellaneous.

A. H. Gross, to be District-Attorney for New-Mexico.
A. W. Patterson, Marshal for the Northern District of Mississippi.

Postmasters.

Mary C. Baker, at Brockport, Ill.; J. S. Pollock, at Little Rock, Ark.

NATIONAL BANK SECURITIES.

Secretary BOUTWELL has issued an order directing that there shall be no exchange of securities to insure the public deposits in national banks. This order is based partly upon the grounds that, as the securities withdrawn are generally more valuable than those deposited, the security to the Government is practically weakened, and because of the additional risk incurred in handling and transporting the securities, besides the time of public officers occupied in attending to these exchanges.

DELEGATION FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

A delegation of a dozen Pennsylvanians, headed by Colonel JOHN W. FORNEY, called at the White House to-day and had an interview with the President. They will leave to-morrow on an extended tour South, to examine into the condition of the country, its prospects, resources, wants and disposition toward the Government.

EASTERN MAIL CONTRACTS.

The contracts for carrying the mails throughout New-England and New-York, for which proposals were opened some time since, have been awarded by the Post Office Department. These contracts were all for stage and horse service. About 300 routes were awarded in New-England, and 400 in New-York. The prices ranged twenty-five per cent higher than similar services during the past four years.

THE SAN JUAN TREATY.

The San Juan treaty was again discussed in Executive Session to-day. The indications are that both it and the Sandwich Island treaty will go over until the next session.

THE DYER COURT-MARTIAL.

The prosecution in the Dyer Court-martial case rested to-day, and the defence commenced with the presentation of documentary evidence. The Court will, probably to-morrow, proceed to the residence of Ex-Secretary STANTON, who is sick, and there take his testimony.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 21.

DARIEN SHIP CANAL.

Mr. WILSON of Massachusetts called up the resolution heretofore offered by him as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he hereby is directed to furnish the Senate and the Government of Colombia, to cause a thorough survey to be made for a ship railroad or ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien from San Miguel to the Gulf of Uraba or Darien.

Mr. WILSON said they had a volume of the report made by an officer employed for the survey, and from which it appears that a practicable route had been discovered.

Mr. SUMNER inquired whether his colleague had any idea of the probable cost? He asked the question because he had been informed that the survey of the proposed ship canal was costly, and would take some time. The resolution provided that the survey should be with the consent of the Republic of Colombia. The consent of that Government was found in the Convention between the two countries, the first article of which provides for a survey of the route, not of a ship railroad, but of a ship canal. It seemed to him that the resolution was wholly addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, and opened the way to considerable expense.

Mr. WILSON remarked that the distance was said to be thirty-five miles, the cost depended on the thoroughness of the survey. He thought the cost could be done for a very small sum of money. He supposed the Colombian Government would very readily grant the leave.

Mr. TRUMBULL inquired whether any money had been appropriated to cover this survey? There was no necessity for the resolution unless the means were provided to pay the expense.

Mr. WILSON replied that while they could not now make an appropriation, the chief of the bureau of the Navy would be to call the attention of the Administration to the subject in order that the requisite consent of the Colombian Government might be obtained, and arrangements made to enter upon the work in advance of an appropriation.

Mr. POMEROY said that the resolution might be modified, so as to request the President, instead of the Secretary of the Navy, to order the survey. For this purpose engineer officers of the army might be employed.

Mr. STEWART thought the first thing to be done was to obtain the consent of the Colombian Government. He had received a letter from New-York, in which the writer suggested it would be better to employ an army engineer. There could be no survey until next Winter, owing to the rains of the Summer season.

Mr. WILSON said he would think and better go over until to-morrow, in order, in the meantime, that he might modify it, so that it might be more acceptable to the Senate.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported that under the joint resolution of March 3, 1869, the Committee had contracted with ENYRE & BAILEY for the publication of the debates and proceedings of Congress in the Globe, but at a reduction of 10 cents for this Congress, from their bid. He explained the terms of the contract, so far as regarded its effect on the reporters, stating that provision had been made by which the Committee of each House had a control in that respect in order to secure to both the services of the gentlemen who had so long and faithfully served them in that capacity.

Mr. POMEROY inquired if the reporters were left at the mercy of the publishers.

Mr. ANTHONY replied that in the matter had been arranged, though with difficulty.

Mr. POMEROY said if the reporters were satisfied he would acquiesce.

Mr. ANTHONY said the Committee had declined to sign the contract till that matter was satisfactorily arranged. He had stated in that the debates are to be published in the Globe, as heretofore, and the reporting in the Senate done by D. F. MURPHY and his assistants.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, called up his resolution requesting the several heads of the Departments to furnish to the Senate on the first day of the next session of Congress the names, ages, place of nomination of the clerks, employes and inferior officers, and from what States, respectively, they were appointed, how long they have held office, and at what places they resided in the States from which they were respectively appointed, and on whose recommendation they were appointed.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, said that the resolution related to a matter which had been considered by the Committee on Retrenchment. He would, therefore, suggest that the Senate consent that the resolution be referred to that Committee with a view of ascertaining the facts which the Senator desired should be made known. He believed it was contemplated by the Committee to reorganize the Departments. At any rate there was a proposition before them looking to a reduction of force. He was apprehensive that the passage of the resolution at this time would entail a great deal of labor on the Departments which they were not prepared at this time to perform.

Mr. CARPENTER replied that the reference of the resolution would stop all proceedings, for the present, to obtain the desired information. If the Committee wanted the facts they must be procured from the Departments. By the adoption of the resolution the Committee would obtain the information by the commencement of the next session, so as to use it for the purpose of legislation. He therefore objected to the reference of the resolution.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, suggested that the resolution should be amended so as also to inquire on whose recommendation the heads of the Departments were appointed.

Mr. CARPENTER replied that they all he knew where the heads of the Departments were from, and their compensation and ability.

Mr. POMEROY remarked that while that was true, did the Senator know who recommended them?

Mr. CARPENTER replied that he did not care to know that.

Mr. POMEROY said that other members might want to know merely for information.

Mr. CARPENTER said that the information could be asked for by an amendment to the resolution.

Mr. POMEROY said the information would be interesting. He had requested the heads of Departments to turn out every man from Kansas. They were wanted at home, and were better off there than here.

Mr. CARPENTER said, in offering his resolution, he had an object beyond mere curiosity. He believed the Departments should be thoroughly remodeled. He believed twice the number of clerks required were employed, and therefore there should be a reduction for the force to fifty per cent., while the hours of labor should be increased, and thus business would be expedited and the expenses reduced.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, did not care whether the resolution should be referred or not. He was opposed to it. The information called for would fill several volumes. He had in his hand the last blue book which contained the very information which the Senator sought, but in a condensed form. A new blue book will be furnished at the next session of Congress. The book which he held in his hand embraced the names of every officer and employe of the Government down to the smallest Postmaster; the places where employed, where from and from what localities appointed. The Senator from Wisconsin wanted to know by whom they were recommended for appointment. He (Mr. SHERMAN) ventured to say that 99 out of a 100 of the clerks were appointed on verbal recommendations of influential friends. In the blue book the names, salaries, &c., of 46,000 office-holders are recorded.

Mr. CARPENTER replied that if there were forty-five thousand of them, it was time the Senate knew more about them than they did at present.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, understood that the resolution proposed to obtain the information as to persons employed in this city; it was important it should be adopted. The objection on the score of expense seemed not to have much weight considering the interest with which the subject was invested. The Blue Book was made up, for the greater part, of the names of Postmasters. He regarded the subject of removal from and appointment to office as one of the greatest evils to the country, and calculated to sap the very foundation of our Government. The experience of the last six or eight weeks admonished them all that something should be done to effect a reform. A great change had taken place, and Senators and Representatives had become mere solicitors. Time was when members of Congress did not hang around the ante-rooms of the Secretaries to procure the appointment of clerks and other inferior officers. Time was when they would not sign the papers of applicants. He now gave notice that, at the next session, if nobody else did, he should introduce a bill, and urge its passage, to make it a public offence for a member of either House to go to the Departments to solicit office. If the Departments do not possess information regarding the applicants, let them make inquiry of members, and have the inquiry and response in writing, and do not let them again see the exhibition of the ante-rooms crowded with members of Congress soliciting little appointments. What, under this condition of things, became of the independence of the Senate and Senators, and what became of the advice and consent of the Senate to appointments to office, when the Senators put their names to papers asking the appointment of those men? This whole thing ought to be stopped. He was glad to see the resolution introduced, in order to secure legislation upon what he thought was a great evil in our system. Let it know at whose instance these clerks and employes were selected. Let it come out, and if it should appear that the appointments were chiefly made at the solicitation or on the recommendation of members of Congress, it should be known. He thanked the Senator from Wisconsin for moving this resolution.

Mr. ABBOTT, of North Carolina, offered an amendment, namely, that, in the opinion of the Senate, the distribution of official patronage, not embraced in local offices in the States, should be made, as nearly as may be practicable, according to representation and population; and that, to confine patronage to any particular portion of the States or sections, either wholly or partially, is unjust and injurious.

Mr. FESSENDEN said his friend from Illinois had directed his remarks principally to the last portion of the resolution, namely, on whose recommendation the persons were appointed, and accordingly expressed his thanks to the Senator from Wisconsin for moving the resolution. As he (Mr. FESSENDEN) understood this matter, it was not made by that Senator but by the Senator from Illinois (Mr. TRUMBULL). Therefore the compliment paid to the Senator from Wisconsin was a compliment to the wisdom and sagacity which the Senator from Illinois accorded to himself. He (Mr. FESSENDEN) regarded the amendment of the Senator from North Carolina as intending to find out whether any States had been denied their full share of the offices. He thought that there was irregularity in this respect; but the Senator must reflect that during a certain period of our history a certain number of States did not furnish any clerks; they were engaged in other business, so it was rendered necessary to make selections from other sections; and now, when other States have furnished clerks, those who have gone to those States and are laboring there announce that they do not get their share of the appointments. This was very natural, according to the principle on which all go. There is a perfect scramble to see how many persons may get into office. He regretted to see so much suffering in the South, in view of certain circumstances. They could not, if they desired, make their departments turn out experienced and educated men, and appoint ignorant and inexperienced persons in their place. The principal thing was to procure men able and capable to do the work, and this showed the necessity for employing them. Which was better for the Government? The modern principle was that the office was made for the individual and not for the State. This matter of holding office was made a question for the benefit of their constituents, and not for the Government and the Government's business. This was a melancholy truth. While he deprecated the signing of papers of applicants for office, he saw no possible way of avoiding it. This arose from several causes. A number of persons who seek these appointments, look to their Representatives here. It was a mere matter of good nature not to refuse their requests. If they refused to sign, their papers other members get the advantage of them. How could he stand here with a due regard to his future and refuse to put his name on the papers, and say it was not consistent with his dignity, when a member of the House was ready to do it, and go and see that the thing was done? Where, indeed, was the dignity? He would be called the most disobliging fellow in the world, and it would be said of him that he took no interest in his constituents; and it would also be said that a member in the other House would put for his constituents, and ought, therefore, to be put in his place. He thought, when it was, he repeated, a melancholy truth, that they were agents to get office for their constituents. He had put his name to some papers. In other cases he had refused to do so. He would not recommend a man who was to come before him for consideration, but sometimes they were obliged or forced to break the rules. As the matter now stood, a Senator or a Representative must look out for their office. As to a gentleman being in the ante-chamber of the Departments, that was a matter of personal choice. If they chose to go and wait there it was a matter of taste, and not he knew, a matter of principle. He avoided it if he could. He did not sign papers if he could help it, but he held that he had a right to do so if the nominee did not come before him for confirmation. The Senator from Wisconsin had talked about the genius crowing up. He (Mr. FESSENDEN) was here thirty years ago, though not in this chamber, and the same thing was commenced then. Members of Congress were their solicitors for office, and aided in procuring them. He wished they could get rid of this annoyance; it was troublesome.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, said it was a custom long exercised for applicants to send in their cards to members, to ask them out to the ante-room, and rather than have the trouble of talking to them they would sign their papers. His services in the Senate commenced in 1857. He never called upon the President to ask him for office. The Private Secretary of the President, himself, sent for him in the morning, to tell the delegation of Pennsylvania. He had more importunity at that time than he had now. The evil is that everybody now asked them to sign their papers, and after a while some improper person would be found appointed from his own State. Only the other day the President sent in somebody for a foreign Mission, and one of the Senators had great trouble to convince the Committee on Foreign Affairs that he was an improper person to be confirmed, and it now turned out that he was a constitutional drunkard. The man was good enough in other respects, but not fit for the place at all. Neither of the Senators from Pennsylvania would have recommended him for the position. Some time ago, within the last few days, a man from Pennsylvania was nominated for a Consulship, without consulting either of the Senators. It turned out that he was a constitutional thief. Yesterday his name was withdrawn. If the practice now was as in the olden time—to consult the Senators—there would be no trouble. Where could the President the merits and demerits of the applicant. If they should pursue the course indicated by the Senator from Illinois, Senators would feel their responsibility and sign no papers for improper persons. Although no appointments had been made to gratify him, or of those whom he had recommended, yet he thought that nine-tenths of them were his friends, because they could not have been selected from his party without being his friends. Let the President send his nominations here, and let Senators judge whether they are proper ones for the places for which they may be designated.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, wished to say that there was nothing new in what had been complained of by the Senators. Fifteen years ago the same thing existed and to the same extent. The rush for office had always prevailed more or less. He could say one thing, and so could his colleague, and he hoped others could, namely, that no one had been appointed at his solicitation during the three last years of ANDREW JOHNSON'S Administration. They said, in effect, to that Administration, send in to the Senate anybody you choose, and next, if he was a good Republican they would confirm him. He had not asked for the appointment of a personal friend since the present President was inaugurated. He did not know whether his request would be granted if he should send in an application.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Senator from Maine had spoken of his (TRUMBULL'S) amendment, when, in fact, he had no amendment pending. He only was pending was that of the Senator from North Carolina; but the Senator from Maine thought he spoke some smart things when he alluded to his (Mr. TRUMBULL'S) expression of gratitude to the Senator from Wisconsin. The Senator from Massachusetts, in his remarks, had spoken as if somebody was opposed to members of Congress being consulted; but he (Mr. TRUMBULL) had said no such thing. What he complained of was, that Senators had become solicitors of office, and said that Senators should give their advice only when called upon in writing. The Senator from Massachusetts had also spoken as if he (Mr. TRUMBULL) had never signed a paper. Perhaps he had signed too many of them. He would now ask the Senators from Maine and Massachusetts, or any other Senators, how could they act on nominations which might come before them with impartiality where they had signed the Department papers? Suppose they asked the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a friend to a clerkship and he cannot make room for one at the time, but after a while he gives him a place, and this case is multiplied. Soon there comes in a deficiency bill to pay the salaries. Is it in human nature so constituted as to have its effect upon Senators? It seemed to him that some plan should be devised by which members would be relieved of the embarrassment. It would be a great reform.

Mr. SUMNER said that he had no desire to discuss the general question but to call attention to the amendment moved by the Senator from North Carolina. If he had correctly read the history of the country, there was Vicksburg, Vicksburg commanded by three Generals from Ohio—GRANT, SHERMAN and MCPHERSON. Now, if he rightly understood the proposition of the Senator from North Carolina, he would require that the Generals should be taken geographically, and not according to their merits or capacity for support the Government and maintain the honor of its flag. He would maintain that no three Generals from the same State should be in command.

Mr. ABBOTT explained his purpose was not to override, but to give expression to the sense of the Senate that none of the States ought to be ignored, and that the appointments ought to be made, as far as practicable, with justice to all of the States.

Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, said he recognized as truly as any other Senator the lofty ability of several of the States which had the preponderance of patronage. He would not take a jot or title of the eminent ability of her citizens from Massachusetts or Ohio. He agreed with the Senator from Massachusetts that the public service was first to be considered, and which should weigh most heavily with those who have patronage to bestow. He would not put in one request or petition for his State were not their claims. He understood the pending resolution was to find out how the clerks stand, and whether the men who are in the public Departments have merits entitling them to remain, notwithstanding some of the States have not a single clerk in the Department. Although the Southern States have presented many candidates for military positions, they have failed to have their claims recognized. There are other States of population little more than half a million, which have more patronage than all the reconstructed States. The Senator from Massachusetts said that for half a century the Southern States had their to one of the offices in Washington. Mr. SAWYER should regret such an occurrence again, and it was in view of what he stated that he wanted the resolution. He did not ask for an arithmetical division of offices, but he did ask that all things being equal the policy of the National Government should be to recognize the people of sixteen South. They want a national policy welcoming them back with open arms, and to receive everything in the way of patronage they could receive. Gentlemen from Ohio chemistes tell us in the South that we represent nobody, and when we come here we are told the charges which the rebels make are true, namely, You represent nobody, and must therefore, expect to be ignored. And if had been said by persons in high positions, they must recollect that the white vote in your States was a small affair. Had it come to this, that any members of the Republican party which had declared for the political equality of all men without regard to race or previous condition of servitude, should speak to him in this manner about the white vote of the South? All these States gave a majority of votes in favor of the Administration, and were they to be told they should have less patronage than the Democratic State of Kentucky.

Mr. DAVIS remarked Then the six reconstructed States are left as paupers, for very poor provision has been made for Kentucky.

Mr. SAWYER resumed, saying they made no application for any man who was not as good on political grounds as any competitor he might have for the station. A sound national policy demanded, when things were equal, that as much patronage should be given to the Southern States as is compatible with the public interests.

Without coming to a vote on the pending subject, the Senate went into Executive Session, and when the doors were opened, at 5 o'clock, a recess took place until 7:30 o'clock.

The Kimberly-Butler Case, in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Wednesday, April 21.

In the case of KIMBERLY vs. BUTLER, in the United States Circuit Court, this forenoon, after the decision by Chief Justice CHASE on plaintiff's demurrer to defendant's plea in abatement, argument was resumed upon defendant's demurrer to plaintiff's plea in replication to defendant's plea of limitation under the act of Congress, which involved the construction and application to the case before the Court of that and other acts of Congress passed for the protection of officers of the Government for acts committed, &c., during the late war. The argument was continued by Mr. BINNEY for the plaintiff, and concluded by Mr. CURRIER for the defendant.

The Court, in deciding upon the question involved, said:

"If this case the plaintiff charges that the defendant has wrongfully and maliciously, in equity and good faith, belongs to the plaintiff. To this general charge the defendant pleads the statute of limitations, which he is authorized to plead. Under the seventh section of the act of Congress of 1861, &c., the plaintiff filed a plea in replication, denying the plea of limitations, and alleging matter of fact which the Court is not satisfied. As the decision of the case does not depend upon this plea, the Court will for the present hold that the plea of limitations is bad. The Court must consider the plaintiff's demurrer to defendant's plea in bar, which can go to the jury, if, on the declaration averred that the defendant received the money of the plaintiff, it would be good. All that the Court has before it is that the money was paid to the Provost and Marshal General to be turned over to the party paid to defendant. The act of Congress makes it the duty of the Provost Marshals to account for all their actions to the Provost Marshal General to whom they are subordinate. The Court is not called upon to decide to a conclusion that money paid to the Provost Marshal is not money paid to any other officer, &c. As the case stands the Court could not allow a judgment to be entered upon a verdict for the plaintiff upon the pleadings at the case. The Court therefore gives judgment for the defendant."

The plaintiff's counsel then asked leave of the Court to amend the bill of particulars so as to allege that the money illegally had and received from plaintiff by the Provost Marshal, &c., was paid and received as an agent of the defendant, General BUTLER, and as Provost Marshal, &c. The Court, sitting in equity, granted the amendment, but the defendant claimed a continuance of the case, upon which the Court continued the case to the next term of the Circuit Court, the plaintiff to pay the costs of suit for the present term.

TELEGRAMS.

Deliberation of the Spanish Cortes Relative to a Ruler for Spain.

No Nomination for a Successor to the Throne Yet Made.

A Formidable Russian Conspiracy Discovered in Italy.

Great Destruction by Storms and Floods in This State and Elsewhere.

SPAIN.

No Nominations of Candidates for the Spanish Throne.

MADRID, Wednesday, April 21.

Another informal meeting of the members of the majority in the Cortes was held to-day to nominate a candidate for the throne. So great was the diversity of opinion, that the meeting broke up without result, leaving the members more widely divided than before on

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J.; Sutherland and Ingraham, J. J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos. 62—Collins, Jr., vs. Clark et al.
204—National Park Bank vs. Ninth National Bank.
119—Burnell vs. N. Y. Cen. R. R. Co.
132—Hubbard, Jr., vs. Barton.
151—Robinson vs. Imperial Life Ins. Co. of Lond.
129—Wadson vs. Bamberger et al.
122—Schmitt vs. Goelin.
132—Preston vs. Moore.
132—Allen vs. Bridgers.
135—Oberlander et al. vs. Bonwerat et al.
137—Wilder et al. vs. Wood et al.
112—Kyle et al. vs. Eddy et al.

Nos. 136—Whitney vs. Townsend.
139—Warren vs. Appleton.
Impleaded, &c.
135—Gilmartin vs. Thelmer, &c. &c.
122—Ellsland vs. Otis.
136—Mayer et al. vs. Auchon.
134—Bowman vs. Barnard et al. Bail'd.
136—Winter vs. Roberts.
137—Bowen vs. Baker.
137—Sauer vs. Bender.
138—Patterson vs. Bennett.
138—Winters vs. Baker.
140—Branch vs. Roberts.
140—Sauer vs. Sauer.
115—Walker, Adm'r, &c., vs. L. I. R. R. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. 276½—Bibb vs. Hobbs.
278—Lyon vs. De Comeau et al.
149—Simons vs. East N. Y. and Jamaica R. R. Co.
159—Lyons vs. Lamont.
281—Fay vs. Williams.
281—Stock. Nat. Bank of N. Y. vs. Jervis, Jr., Receiver, &c. et al.
284—Derby et al. vs. Levy et al.
240—Mitchelbacher vs. Schneider et al.
166—Percival vs. Gilman et al.

Nos. 167—Jones et al. vs. Sayrdam et al. Extra Ad.
264—State of Tennessee vs. Jewell et al.
199—Gilbert vs. McClellan et al.
202—Brock, Rec., &c., vs. Crowell, Exr., et al.
202—Jackson et al. vs. Jackson et al.
246—Craft vs. Kurger et al.
128—Smith et al. vs. Munger et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos. 88—Brown vs. Bacon et al.
95—Herman vs. Hiller.
104—Meyer et al. Nat. Exp. and Trans. Co. et al.
105—Rosenbluth vs. Terry.
107—Mohrhen, &c., vs. Jones, &c.
106—People of State of N. Y. vs. N. Y. Coll. of Dentists.
125—Brown, Exr., vs. Nat. Bank of N. Y.
137—Belen vs. Crosby et al.
147—Montinet vs. Richard.
148—Orchard vs. Lyon et al.
155—Ponfield vs. Stebbins.
177—Atlantic Ship Building Co. vs. Waterson.

Nos. 173—Hale vs. Lyon.
176—Billings vs. Meigs et al.
183—Monier et al. vs. Stoker et al.
175—Kelly vs. Frost.
178—Jones vs. Hollowright.
219—In re Pelham Hall.
225—Thompson vs. Whaley.
228—Cross vs. Fisher.
234—Bloomer vs. Nelson.
240—Decker vs. Son.
247—Baker vs. Switzer.
255—Middleton vs. Watson Manuf'g. Co.
276—Lodwick vs. Frost et al.
276—Hall vs. Van Winkle.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 612—Lennox vs. Hoppock.
625—Goddard vs. Denison.
372—Dunn, Adm. vs. Green et al.
—Dinkelspiel vs. Stein.
—Cook et al. vs. Zeigler.
—Smith et al. vs. Smith.
—Chapman vs. Thompson.
—Cole vs. Flint.
647—Thomas vs. Payne.

Nos. 466—Kruskaar et al. vs. Kramer.
678—Barnes vs. Phelan et al.
—Ives vs. Bernkop.
—Jacquet et al. vs. Frost, &c.
—Burnett et al. vs. Burnett.

Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

General Term Calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar, called by Gross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos. 2268—McFallen vs. Potter.
2270—Vedick vs. Graves.
2269—Lynch vs. Little.
2240—Pedersen vs. Masterton.
—Ghent vs. Cuffion.
2260—Gallen vs. Marks.
2440—Thompson vs. McCune.
2478—Kennelly vs. Amery.
2443—Von Lilienthal vs. Clark.
2540—Fisherlein vs. Gunkel.
2547—Schenck vs. Pellett.
2548—Pellion vs. Schell.
2549—Stevens vs. Clark.
2550—Dwyer vs. Dwyer.

Nos. 2269—Bassett vs. Bassett.
2270—Haggy vs. Tubbs.
2271—Bruce vs. Evening Post.
2272—Bowers vs. Raynor.
2273—Devlin vs. Lyons.
2274—Bowen vs. Cornell.
2275—Bowen vs. Cornell.
2276—Shaw vs. Clark.
2277—Rawlins vs. Rock.
2278—Rogers vs. Stebbins.
2279—Hodgens vs. Stokes.
2280—Crane vs. Harris.
2281—Howard vs. Kelly.
2282—Howard vs. Kelly.
2283—Green vs. Morgan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Cole, J., Recorder, and Aldermen Tappen and Tiemann.—City Judge Cardozo.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. 1—The People vs. John Tierney; robbery.
2—The People vs. Patrick Kelly; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Francis Kelly; grand larceny.

Nos. 4—The People vs. Chas. Brady; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. John Decker; burglary.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—BROOKLYN.

Nos. 110—Morgan vs. Johnson.
116—Platt vs. Beebe.
120—Platt vs. Brooks.
121—Platt vs. Voorhies.
—Davis vs. Samuels.
—Platt vs. Murphy.
—Platt vs. Ayres.
—Mott vs. Conroy.
120¼—McNamee vs. Hughes.
123—Southard vs. Lake Shore Ins. Co.
17—Sergeant vs. Farrell.
—Gregory vs. Drake.
—Thompson vs. Gardner.
72—Sabin vs. Slade.
81—Lowenstein vs. Rothschild.

Nos. 44—Cohnen vs. Hoxsey.
46—Cohnen vs. Howard.
75—Williams vs. Nassau Fire Ins. Co.
—Williams vs. Ins. Co.
—Wilson vs. Ins. Co.
—Wilson vs. Lenox.
—Wilson vs. Ins. Co.
—Frickenstein vs. Rose.
—Welch vs. Sage.
—Boston vs. Hinner et al.
—Gibbs vs. Lane.
—Burnett et al. vs. Burnett.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Nos. 84—Crippen vs. Kain.
2—McCluskey vs. Gaughan.
28—Fox vs. Immerstein.
34—Cunningham vs. Ryan.
40—Butterworth vs. Chase.
49—Rooney vs. Bender.
—Hardy vs. Keane.
65—Jardine vs. McGuigan.
80—Walker vs. Sohl.

Nos. 96—Wales vs. Williams.
100—Hawkins vs. Chapman.
101—Beach vs. Hall.
102—Hawkins vs. Chapman.
103—Boucher vs. Lent.
104—Sullivan vs. Curtis.
105—Sullivan vs. Curtis.
106—Sullivan vs. Curtis.
107—Kane vs. Vail.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—April 21.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN YOUNG.

In the matter of the application of John S. Young for a writ of mandamus against the Board and Commissioners of Metropolitan Police.—At the opening of the Court this morning Mr. Vanderpoel appeared on behalf of the Police Commissioners, in response to the order to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not issue compelling them to restore Captain Young from the Police Force. Illustrating John S. Young from the Police Force. His Honor, Judge CARDOZO, stated that he would only listen then to the reading of the affidavits of the case, and would hear the argument on Friday morning. John Graham, counsel for Captain Young, then proceeded to read the affidavits and argue the case. The application was based on the ground that the charges of which he was found guilty, in violation of the rules of the Police Force, were not such as to warrant his dismissal from the Force. The charges were that Captain Young had neglected his duty, and the order of his suspension was made by the Commissioners in violation of the rules of the Police Force. The counsel was heard for plaintiff in support of the application, and the proceedings before the Commissioners, were the affidavits of Commissioners Bennett, Acker, Wheeler and Smith, Mr. B. Moore, Clerk of the Detective Squad, and Seth G. Hawley, Chief Clerk of Metropolitan Police, all of which were directed to the consideration of Young's alleged absence from duty during the time he claimed for him in his affidavit.

The argument in the case was then adjourned to Monday next at 11 o'clock A. M. John Graham for motion; A. J. Vanderpoel opposed.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 21.

Before Presiding Justice Clerke, and Justices Sutherland and Ingraham.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

On motion of Mr. Chas. O'Connor, Mr. James M. Slevin, late of the State of Ohio, and formerly a member of the profession, in good and regular standing in the State of Missouri, was duly admitted to practice in all the Courts of this State as attorney and counselor at law.

THE COMMITTEE OF EXAMINATION.

The Committee appointed by the present General Term to examine the candidates for admission to the Bar, will meet in the General Term room, in the Court-house, on Monday, the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. All applicants who have not yet presented to the Clerk their papers with the Clerk before that day, will be considered as not applying for admission.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 21.

Before Chief Justice Sutherland.

STATUTES OF FRAUDS—SALE OF MERCHANDISE.

Judge SUTHERLAND has just rendered judgment in the following case tried before him at special Term, the facts of which, in their relation to the Statute of Frauds, will be found of interest and importance:

Lewis J. Levy vs. Augustus Brush.—The plaintiff alleged that in March, 1868, he orally agreed with defendant to purchase at the Exchange Salesroom certain lots of goods, at the sum of 60c. per yard, upon the understanding that each would furnish half of the amount required. The purchase was the accumulation of goods to the value of living a month for the purchase and that the purchase should be considered the joint purchase of the parties. Both attended the sale in pursuance of this agreement. Brush, the defendant, did the bidding, while Levy, the plaintiff, signified his assent as the bidding went on. The result was a purchase of certain lots to the amount of $2,000, in the results of the purchase, claimed to be highly advantageous, the defendant refusing to take his share, setting up as a defense that the agreement between them being one affecting the title of goods not being in writing, was void under the statute of frauds.

On behalf of the plaintiff it was contended that the parties having attended the sale, and the plaintiff united in bidding for the property, and the plaintiff having provided himself with funds to consummate the transaction, that this was a part performance of the contract, and this being an equity suit, the performance takes the case out of the statute. The plaintiff was an agreement in reference to an intended purchase of land, and not a contract as contemplated by the law whereby "any estate or interest in lands was created or conveyed"; also, that defendant could not invoke the statute of frauds to effect a fraud ("plaintiff's rights (Ryan vs Dox, 34 N. Y. Reports, 307); Nevins vs. Norris, 1 Transcript (2 Appeals, 201). An injunction was granted, at the commencement of the suit, prohibiting defendant from making any disposition of the property during the litigation, and the testimony was that defendant had declared to hold the property as plaintiff's, subject to trustee, until the Court should enforce a conveyance to plaintiff of his interest.

The Chief Justice rendered a judgment in favor of plaintiff, holding that the evidence sustained the transaction as alleged on the merits, and that the plaintiff's right to his share of the property according to the terms of the agreement.

Henry Moskowitz for plaintiff; John B. Flanagan and O. Bright for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—APRIL 21.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

REAL ESTATE CONTRACTS—DAMAGES.

James Arend vs. Sarah W. Fraser.—This was an action to recover the sum of $250, made as a deposit to bind a contract for the purchase of real estate. The purchase was never perfected by the plaintiff, and it appeared at trial testimony in the book was duly made by the defendant, by whom it was claimed that a failure of the purchase to be completed the premises at the time passed through a foreclosure of the mortgage thereon. The Judge held otherwise, unless the contract contained a specific clause to the effect, and in rendering judgment delivered the following opinion:

The plaintiff claims the right of rescission of the contract for the purchase of a number of real estate lots by the terms of a contract for sale of real estate by the purchaser and the delivery of the deed by the vendor, and the parties meet at the appointed time and place, the purchaser ready to pay the agreed money in part performance, absolutely ready and prepared, though the vendor is ready to perform on his part and able to perform, the vendor may sell the property to other persons, and the purchaser may recover back what he has paid on account, (Hoffman vs. Fitzhugh, 2 Sandf. 101). But if the vendor is ready to be an equitable party, Where, however, the purchaser has paid his money, the vendor, by reason of such failure on the part of the purchaser, is merely discharged from the obligation of the contract on his part. (Fleet vs. Hollis, 3 N. Y. 232.) He may in such case let the property, and if he takes steps to enforce the contract, and to take steps to enforce the contract, and to compel the purchaser to fulfill the contract, and the purchaser is held for the amount of the purchase, and the vendor may sell the property, if very, on the same, and if it is not paid, and proceed to sue for the balance, and he may resell the premises as his own, and for his own account, as if no contract had ever been made. In this case, the plaintiff in such case is entitled to retain the profit, but he must bear the whole the loss, and neither alternative deprives of from the purchaser. But the plaintiff's right to rescission, if he is ready to perform, and the vendor refuses to do so, will enable the vendor to retain the contract, if he wishes to do so, and he may, if he chooses, sue for the purchase money, or

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Iowa Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.,

BANKERS,

NO. 10 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,

GIVE NOTICE

That their arrangements are perfect and unsurpassed for making

COLLECTIONS

at the lowest rates and with prompt returns in any part of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

ALSO, for the negotiation of Loans on Merchandise, in store and afloat.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 34 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,

PARIS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers' use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,

NO. 36 WALL-ST.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS, MARSEILLES, GENOA, VENICE, and Sterling Money, on THE CITY BANK, LONDON.

MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

FOWLER BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 13 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

No. 15 William-st., New-York,

No. 4 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on Merchandise and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Travelers in Europe. Mdrawn to put case will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

Issue Letters of Credit, and Travelers' use, on

MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,

in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic Transfers of Money between CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

INDIANA STATE STOCK.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Indiana five per cent. certificates of State Stock, that the Sinking Fund Commissioners will, on the 1st of July next, pay, pro rata to holders of said certificates, the amount of principal and interest then on hand in the fund, estimated about thirty-five per cent of said certificates outstanding.

Holders of certificates who desire to assent the percentum of principal which the fund will spare for the purpose will then pay, are required to notify the Agent of State, at his office, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City, on or before the 1st of June, at which time, or on the first day of July following, the payment will be made.

NATHAN KIMBALL, Treasurer of State.

JOHN D. EVANS, Auditor of State.

W. G. GRESHAM, Agent of State.

Ex-officio State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 9, 1869.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE

CITY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 120 BROADWAY, April 14, 1869.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen trustees for the ensuing year, and two trustees for the third class to fill vacancies, and also for the election of three inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BOSTON WATER POWER COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Boston Water Power Company, for the choice of Directors and Clerk, and such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at the office of the Boston Water Power Company, No. 98 Washington-st., Boston, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close on the 23d inst. By order of the Directors.

BOSTON, April 15, 1869. G. T. W. BRAMAN, Clerk.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG R. R., VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors give notice of their intention to increase the capital stock of the Company, as they are authorized to do by a vote of the stockholders, the same to be offered pro rata to stockholders of record at the closing of the books in June next. Circular notice will be mailed in time, stating conditions to all whose address is known. Those not receiving the same by last July, will present and their address to the Treasurer of the Company or to the undersigned.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

The interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable May 1, will be paid at the Chamberlain's office, in the City Hall, Eq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court-house.

The Transfer Books will be closed SATURDAY, April 17, 1869. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1869.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 6, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore Railway Company will be held at the office of said Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 19th day of May next, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and adopting or rejecting a contract for the consolidation of said Company with the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, owning a railroad extending from Toledo, Ohio, to Chicago, Illinois, which was entered into between the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 14th day of April, 1869, and in the event of its adoption, to prescribe the manner and fix the day and place for holding the election of Directors and officers provided for in said agreement of consolidation.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th day of April, 1869, and reopened on the 26th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DAVID GROSBECK & CO., (JOHNSTON BUILDING.) No. 30 BROAD-ST.

$850,000 ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA Railroad Company Second Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds for sale or to and exchange for Erie.

Coupons payable in New-York April and October.

Principal payable 1906.

Length of road, ... 165 miles

Capital stock, ... $6,000,000

First mortgage, ... 2,000,000

Second mortgage, ... 2,000,000

EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the Trustee of the Sinking Fund of Evansville First Mortgage Extended Bonds of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad Company, issue of April 1, 1854, will be prepared on May 1, 1869, to receive at the office of the Trustee, Mr. Jay Cooke, No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York, Awards to be made to Mr. B. G. Ralston, Treasurer, Philadelphia, and Jay Cooke and Trust Company, New-York, and indorsed "Bids for Sinking Fund B. and C. R. R. Co."

JOHN INGLE, JR., President.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD Stocks and bonds, insurance and bank stocks; also a large variety of other stocks and bonds; good dividends, at low rates for investments.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 40 Pine-st.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the course with this house for many years.

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the mortgage bonds of this Company maturing 1st May proximo will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after that date.

J. M. LAWSON, President.

TRUSTEE CERTIFICATES OF THE American Express Company, representing the interest of stockholders in a special and equitable division of the assets of the Company, are issued only at the office of WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Nos. 40 and 42 Exchange-place, New-York.

WANTED—BONDS, STOCK AND PAST-DUE coupons of Kentucky, Maryland, and Nevada; also all other stocks and bonds of Western and Western railroads; Richmond Terminal Bonds.

WM. A. GUEST, No. 32 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

The First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad

COMPANY, PAY BOTH PRINCIPAL AND

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST,

1st FEBRUARY AND 1st AUGUST,

IN GOLD COIN,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

A LIMITED AMOUNT ONLY OF THESE BONDS MAY BE HAD AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, OF

H. H. BOODY,

TREASURER, NO. 12 WALL-ST., OR OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

$1,000,000 GOLD.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD

OF MISSOURI.

BOTH PRINCIPAL AND SIX PER CENT. INTEREST GOLD. Payable May and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, who are the Trustees for the Bonds.

LENGTH OF ROAD 72 1-4 MILES.

Total amount of Bonds is $1,000,000, which is less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company.

The interest on these Bonds is the same as on United States 5-20s, 1862, also due at same time; and, according to present prices, $1,000 Bonds will net more over one per cent for $1,000 6s. I. & St. J. R.R. while the latter is equally as good security in every respect. Present price 87½ and accrued interest in currency.

For pamphlets and further particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,

No. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

New-York, April 21, 1869.					6 P. M.	
	Buy	Sell.			Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	117	117½	5-20s Coupon, 65		115¾	116
Coupon, 1881	117¾	117¾	5-20 Coupon, 67		116⅝	116⅞
Coupon, 1864	113	113¼	5-20 Coupon, 68		116⅝	116⅞
1-20 Coupon, 62	121	121¼	10-40 Coupon		108	108½
5-20 Coupon, 64	116¼	116½	Gold		134⅝	134¾
5-20 Coupon, 65	116	116¼	U. S. Cur. Sixs		104¾	105
Jan. and July	115¾	115¾				

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$6,317,621 88
Overdrafts	10,016,025 62
Demand loans on United States bonds	225,000 00
Due from other National Banks	1,200,004 00
Do. on other stocks and securities	1,200,004 00
Office, furniture and fixtures	26,425 22
Loan to Directors	224,272 00
Overdrafts	11,272 00
Stock of Bank	2,000,000 00
United States Bonds to secure deposits	350,000 00
Bal. from other National Banks, as per schedule	92,112 93
Bal. from other banks and bankers, as per schedule	12,687 21
Current expense	61,235 27
Taxes paid	20,254 42
Premium	119,010 79
Cash items, including exchanges, as per schedule	124,122 02
Bills of other National Banks	1,410,376 00
Fractional Currency, including nickels	18,300 31
Specie, gold	42,600 00
Specie, gold Treasury notes	29,200 00
Checks on other banks payable in gold	1,749 17
Legal-tender notes	93,327 00
Bills of other banks	1,400,000 00
Total	$16,625,172 64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	270,000 00
Dividends	$186,000 00
Unpaid dividends	3,727 75
Interest	28,300 04
Profit and loss	4,785 03 — 215,299 20
Circulation: Notes received from Comptroller	1,010,000 00
Less amount on hand	127,000 00
Net circulation outstanding	1,083,000 00
Individual deposits	$9,041,872 46
United States deposits	20,000 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	28,321 12
United States deposits	7,707 42
Due to National Banks, as per schedule	6,206,386 04
Due to other banks and bankers, as per schedule	339,488 22
Total	$16,625,172 64

I, WM. A. WHEELOCK, President of the Central National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed.) WM. A. WHEELOCK, President.

Correct.—Attest:

H. D. CLAFLIN, CHAS. G. LANDON, W. C. COGGILL, Directors.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of April, 1869.

CHAS. E. BOGERT, Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$11,194,042 33
Banking-house	450,000 00
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer to secure circulation	1,000,000 00
New-York State and City stock	291,000 00
Due from banks and bankers	90,746 67
Current expenses	10,464 33
Cash items, checks in exchange	4,207,061 22
Checks on out of town banks	34,761 45
Specie	$222,471 65
Legal-tender notes	852,944 00
United States three per cent certificates	5,000,000 00 — 4,065,415 65
Bills of other national banks and fractional currency	110,452 75
Total	$22,506,367 42

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$10,000,000 00
Surplus	$2,122,214 00
Profit and loss	386,092 22 — 2,508,306 22
Circulating notes outstanding	5,770,200 00
Individual deposits	$3,866,062 26
United States deposits	21,799 20
Due to banks and bankers	3,847,899 04 — 7,671,761 20
Total	$25,950,267 42

I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of April, 1869. GEORGE H. CARRY, Notary Public.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the 26 day of May, 1869.

The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 24, till the morning of May 4.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, secured by 1,000,000 acres of good pine land, and by the railroad, its rolling stock and franchises, payable in gold, in currency nearly TEN PER CENT PER ANNUM.

We recommend these bonds as a desirable investment for persons collecting MAY COUPONS. Held out of $1,000 bonds can realize as much as by investing TWENTY PER CENT. besides receiving the per cent. of interest in addition.

A limited amount for sale, and full particulars furnished, by JAY COOKE & CO.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 6, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for the choice of Managers, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 9 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon.

The polls will be open from 12 to 2 o'clock.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th day of May, both inclusive.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES F. MANTZ, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 14, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE INTEREST COUPONS PAYABLE ON THE 1ST DAY OF JULY NEXT, will be paid on presentation at the proper office, upon a reduction of interest of the rate of six per cent. per annum, in gold.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

FINANCIAL.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

(JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.)

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 15, 1869.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day set apart for payment at maturity, on the 1st of May, 1869, the following numbered bonds, with interest on the same to date, and the Sinking Fund Trustee is ready to pay them, with interest as far as received, on ready to and surrender.

S. S. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

L. H. MEYER, No. 31 Nassau-st., N. Y.

OFFICE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD, No. 13 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, April 19, 1869.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have set apart for payment at maturity, on the 1st of May, 1869, the following numbered bonds, with interest on the same to date, and the Sinking Fund Trustee is ready to pay them, with interest as far as received, on ready to and surrender.

ISAAC N. EMOT, THEO. ROOSEVELT, Commissioners.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW DRAWS INTEREST FROM MAY FIRST.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 4TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before May 1 will draw interest from May 1.

R. R. BULL, President.

J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.

C. W. BEECKERROW, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, April 14, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Fifty per cent. in scrip, free of tax, convertible into bonds of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company at par, in sums of one thousand dollars, bearing interest from May 1, 1869, payable at the Mercantile Exchange, National Bank, on and after the 27th inst.

The transfer books will be closed for ten days from date.

The scrip will be convertible into bonds at the office of LYNDE L. JONES, No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 10.

By order of the Board.

P. H. SHORT, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, April 20, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 21) of Two and One-half per Cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, for the quarter ending March 31, payable on and after Monday, April 26, previous, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer in this city, when and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Monday, April 12, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Friday, April 23, at 10 A. M.

J. H. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, April 19, 1869.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of three and one-half per Cent. on the issued capital stock of this Company will be paid at this office on and after the 1st day of May next.

The transfer books will close on the 23d inst., and opened on the 2d day of May.

A. BOODY, President.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of May.

H. BRUCK, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of May.

R. BRUCK, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

VERY IMPORTANT SALE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Hanover-square, New-York, will sell at public auction at the Fifth-avenue Art Gallery, No. 817 Broadway, on

FRIDAY EVENING, April 23, at 8 o'clock,

without any reserve whatever, and to the highest bidder, the following well-known original paintings by Jerome Thompson:

"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET;"

"HOME, SWEET HOME;"

"THE CAPTIVE CHILD;"

"PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE."

The above pictures are now on free exhibition at the parlors of the Fifth-avenue Art Gallery, where they will remain for sale up to the time of the sale.

We beg leave to say to those desiring these well-known paintings, that they can attend the sale with perfect confidence, and with our guarantee that no postponement will be made, but that the sale will be at the time advertised, positively without reserve.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH-CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS, BY EMINENT ARTISTS OF THE AMERICAN, FRENCH, FLEMISH AND DUTCH SCHOOLS, CONSTITUTING THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF MESSRS. GOUPIL & CO. (M. KNOEDLER, SUCCESSOR).

HENRY D. MINER & BARNES will sell at auction THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 22, and FRIDAY EVENING, April 23, and 24, at 7½ o'clock, at their Art Galleries, No. 848 Broadway, the entire collection of the pictures, consisting of Messrs. Goupil & Co.'s, and other fine paintings, by Meissonier, Troyon, Ter-Borch, and others, in consequence of removal from Broadway to the 5th and 23d-sts., instructions have been received to sell without reserve. The collection includes, among others, the names of the following distinguished artists, viz.:

J. Hair,	Marie,	A. Achenbach,
Hamon,	E. Frère,	Ch. Jacque,
William Hart,	Berenger,	Prof. Carl Hubner,
Cailleux,	Conte Calix,	F. Willems,
Edmonds,	Lobrichon,	F. Weber,
Ziem,	Hébert,	Ch. Jacque,
Ehninger,	De Jonghe,	J. Redmond,
Lionel Thompson,	Soyer,	E. Beach,
D. Griswold,	Perrault,	C. M. Webb,
Frère,	Fauvel,	W. Bliss, jun.

Including also the superb picture by Vernet Le Comte, of Paris, entitled the

PRINCESS OF MOROCCO.

ALSO,

Immediately after the sale of paintings, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, by order of executors of the late Richard Hunter, deceased, the marble statue "Nidia," by E. Rogers, of Rome; the original marble statue of "Hannah," by G. B. Lombardi, of Rome; group of "Angelica and Medoro," by G. Turini; figure of "Innocence," by G. Turini; figure of "Elisa Crossing the Ice," by G. Micelli, &c.

The above are now on exhibition.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (for account of whom it may concern:)

$1,200 South Side R. R. Co. of L. I. 1st M. Bds, $600 each.
$10,000 Oregon Central R. R. Co.'s Bonds, $1,000 each.
125 shares New-Jersey Zinc Co. Full Stock, 100 each.
31 shares New-Jersey Zinc Co. Com. Stock, 100 each.
20 shares New-Jersey Zinc Co. Com. Stock, 100 each.
50 shares Eighth National Bank, 100 each.
10 shares Ninth National Bank, 100 each.
10 shares American Exchange National Bk, 100 each.
10 shares Home Insurance Co., 100 each.
10 shares Home Insurance Co., 50 each.
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co., 25 each.
100 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Co., 25 each.
15 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Co., 25 each.
$1,000 New-York Central 6 per cent. Scrip.
17 shares Central R. R. Co. of N. J., 100 each.
32 shares B. L. N. S. Ferry & Transp'n Co., 50 each.
10 shares U. S. Subscribing Co., 100 each.
7 shares New-York Produce Exchange Co., 10 each.

20 per Cent. Commission sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, which has been the established custom with this house for many years, or special sales made on any day of the week.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer, Dealer and Broker in Stocks, Bonds and Gold, No. 40 Pine-st., New-York.

A JOURNAL, Auctioneer—Office No. 1 Pine-st.—AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME household furniture, rosewood piano-forte, (Bettinelli), mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpeting, &c. (owner going to Europe.)

THIS DAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the private residence, No. 42 West 47th-st.

Rosewood parlor suite in crimson satin brocatel, rosewood ... chairs, centre tables, black-walnut suite in gray repp, rosewood library bookcase, sideboard, and gilt mantel clock, superb Sèvres vase and stands, elegant lace curtains, velvet carpeting, Brussels carpet, and gilt mantel clocks, elegant mat and bedstead, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, superior curtains, elegant marble-top bureaus, ... and mahogany dining table, silver-plated ware, china, glassware, cutlery, silk, &c. Elegant sewing machine, kitchen utensils, &c.

Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, and on the premises.

R. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

E. A. LAWRENCE & CARLETT, Auctioneers.—On THURSDAY, April 22, at 10 o'clock, at the residence, No. 54 West 23d-st., consisting of Brussels carpets, china and glass ware, china ornaments, vases, mirrors, ... Tête-a-tête and other sofas, chairs and ottomans, ... mahogany, gilt, and other bedsteads, ... Catalogues at auctioneers' office, No. 11 Pine-st., or on the premises.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & HINER.—CONTINUATION SALE OF FINE PICTURES, BEING THE BALANCE OF INVOICES, NOT INCLUDED IN SALE OF 26TH AND 21ST APRIL.

On SATURDAY EVENING, April 24, at 7½ o'clock, at the

"LEEDS ART GALLERIES,"

Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway,

ABOUT 300 FINE MODERN AND ANCIENT PICTURES, BEING THE REMAINDER OF THE PRIVATE COLLECTION NOT CATALOGUED IN SALE OF 26TH AND 21ST INST., consisting of the works of favorite American and European artists, to include an important piece, viz.:

WINTER SCENE, by Professor Jacobsen, of Dusseldorf, and a fine work,

MARINE, BY DE HAAS.

Also, a number of fine Old Pictures, to close an invoice.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & HINER.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, &c.—On FRIDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 147 West 23d-st., consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suite in line repp, lace window curtains and cornices, rosewood and black-walnut chamber suites, ... mattresses, ... bureaus, ... tables, ... chairs, ... dressing bureaus, ... marble-top washstands, ... bureaus, ... mattresses, ... bedsteads, ... pillows, ... bolsters, ... and pillows, ... tables, ... chairs, ... glassware, ... kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & HINER.—SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 4 "Fiedler's" Park, Staten Island.

SATURDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 41 East 19th-st.

MONDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 6 Lexington-av.

MONDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 27 West 46th-st.

MONDAY, April 26, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 59 Liberty-st., wines and liquors.

Full particulars of the above sales will be given in the time.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & HINER.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—ON FRIDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 146 West 31st-st., consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suites in crimson repp and green plush, with solid rosewood backs; gilt-frame French-plate pier mirrors, with ... rosewood ... marble-top ... mirror-back etageres; lace and brocatel window curtains and cornices; gas fixtures, gilt centre tables, rosewood chess tables, rosewood marble-top ... tables, black-walnut suite in green striped repp, black-walnut extension dining table; decorated china break fast, dinner and tea sets; cutlery, plated ware, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, bedsteads, ... mattresses, and gilt oval mirrors, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, cottage suites, &c. All of the above furniture was made by Bolter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & HINER WILL sell by auction, on THURSDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 124 West 21st-st., handsome household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, black-walnut suite in green repp, black-walnut marble-top centre tables, gilt-frame pier mirrors, cornices, gilt marble-top pier tables, window shades, lace window curtains, black-walnut bedsteads, black-walnut marble-top washstands, dressing bureaus, spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows, lounges, black-walnut cane-seat chairs and rockers, cottage suites, dining tables, ... chairs, hall stand, china, crockery, glassware, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & HINER WILL sell by auction, on FRIDAY, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 31 Madison-av., HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., Consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor suites, centre tables, mirrors, cornices, gilt marble-top pier tables, window shades, lace window curtains, black-walnut bedsteads, black-walnut marble-top washstands, dressing bureaus, spring mattresses, bolsters and pillows, lounges, black-walnut chairs and rockers, cottage suites, dining tables, ... chairs, china, crockery, glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & HINER.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.

THURSDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 31 Bond-st., consisting of Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, ... mattresses, ... bureaus, ... tables, ... chairs, ... dressing bureaus, ... marble-top washstands, ... bureaus, ... mattresses, ... bedsteads, ... pillows, ... bolsters, ... and pillows, ... tables, ... chairs, ... glassware, ... kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & HINER.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.

THURSDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 31 Bond-st., consisting of Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, ... mattresses, ... bureaus, ... tables, ... chairs, ... dressing bureaus, ... marble-top washstands, ... bureaus, ... mattresses, ... bedsteads, ... pillows, ... bolsters, ... and pillows, ... tables, ... chairs, ... glassware, ... kitchen furniture, &c.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1869.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF QUARTERMASTER'S PROPERTY AND STORES AND CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER'S CAMP AND EQUIPAGE, will be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION in this city, (at Camp New-York, corner Scott-ave. and Mott-st.,) on TUESDAY, April 27, 1869. A few of the articles offered are as follows:

OFFICE DESKS, CHAIRS, TABLES, IRON SAFES, MATTING, HEATING STOVES, COOKING STOVES, &c., &c.

Also, a large number of OVERCOATS, (Mounted and Infantry,) HATS, CAPS, JACKETS, (Artillery and Cavalry,) BLOUSES, (lined and unlined,) TROUSERS, (single and double,) HOSPITAL TENTS, WALL TENTS, &c., &c.

A large number of WOOLEN BLANKETS (11,000) will likewise be offered for sale.

A complete list of the property can be obtained at this office. Lists may also be obtained in New-York, at the office of Brevet Major-General Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Army Building, corner of Houston and Greene streets; and at the Quartermaster's office in Philadelphia.

The sale will begin at 12 M. Purchases must be removed without delay.

Terms: Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster-General and Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.

ADREON, THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 18 S. Charles-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

TRADE SALE OF FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c.

GEORGE COOK will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, April 21, 22, and 23, commencing at 10½ o'clock each day, part of the stock of G. F. J. HINRICHS, Esq., at No. 160 Broadway, No. 71 Liberty-st., and No. 17 Liberty-pl., groups and figures, bronze, ormulu, marble, and alabaster clocks, Parian and Bisque groups and figures, Bohemian glassware, Terra Cotta groups, oil paintings, lamps, fancy goods, &c. The sale will begin on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock. N. B.—Sale of Belgian glassware to the trade on FRIDAY, April 23. Catalogues free on sale, or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 161 Liberty-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 160 Broadway, 60 Paintings, copies of celebrated pictures of the Flemish, Dutch, and Munich schools, by Russel, Wouvermans, Morris, Hoecheaver, Gonzalez, Gallait, &c., including landscapes, marines, fruit and flower pieces, Dutch interiors, merry-makings, &c.

WM. COLE, Auctioneer.

BY COLE & MURPHY—THURSDAY, April 22, at 10 o'clock, at No. 64 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, CARPETS, GRAND PIANO, &c.—Rosewood Grand Piano, 7½ octave, (Chickering,) in new only three months, in perfect order, moquette, tapestry, velvet and Brussels carpets, elegant rosewood chamber suite, three pieces, ... wood and walnut armchairs and library book case, with mirror doors, ... rosewood ... suites, ... walnut parlor suite in green silk repp, ten pieces, black walnut parlor suite in damask, red walnut marble-top tables, pier glasses and mantel mirrors, lace and ... curtains, 300 vols. choice books, black walnut marble-top bureau, pillar and pedestal dining table to match, dining chairs and lounges in cloth, silver-plated tea and table set, water pitcher, ... cake baskets, ... stands, &c. Gilt China Dinner and tea sets, 150 pieces, white China dinner, cut glassware, books, wines, preserves, poultry

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 5th-av.
LA BELLE HELENE. Characters by Mlle. Teston and Mons. Anjou.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-pl.
HANDY ANDY. Principal Character by Dan Bryant.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D. and IVANHOE. Leading characters by Miss Elise Holt and Mr. Lewis.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Gorman, and Mr. Marlowe.

BOOTH'S THEATRE
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth, Edwin Adams, and Miss Mary McVicker.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mayo, Devidge and Miss J. Fielde.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE FAIRY CIRCLE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
CONSCRIPT and ALADDIN. Leading character by Miss Marriott.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—ALADDIN.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SEVEN DWARFS. By a powerful cast.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND ORATORIO, HANDEL'S "CREATION." Mme. Parepa-Rosa and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
THE TEMPEST, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
RED HOT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
Corner 34th-st. and Broadway.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES. Day and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

MEXICAN EXHIBITIONS.
No. 785 Broadway.
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS AND CHILD, with great portraits of MAXIMILIAN and CARLOTTA.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$15
The DAILY TIMES, exclusive of Sunday Edition	12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	8
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	4
Five copies	16
Ten copies	30

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications, in general, will not be returned unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their copy as early as hours in the day as possible. If received after six o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Italian Budget was presented to the Chambers yesterday, and appears to have created a very favorable impression. The income tax of the Government is steadily increasing, and the expenditure decreasing; and it will be unnecessary to impose any new taxes during the current year.

A Mazzinian conspiracy of a somewhat formidable character has been discovered in Milan, and several of the chiefs have been arrested.

The Prussian Government has caused to be conveyed to the French War Minister the expression of its satisfaction with the pacific tone of his recent speech in the Corps Legislatif.

The Spanish Cortes is considering a project for the reorganization of the army on the Prussian system.

The Cortes, in informal meeting, have been unable to nominate any candidates for the Spanish Crown. SERRANO declares that it must be "MONTPENSIER or a Republic." In the event of the latter, PRIM, it is thought, aspires to the Presidency.

The negotiations for a Franco-Belgian conference have fallen into abeyance.

CUBA.

Dispatches from Havana seem to show that the Spanish officials have at length determined to act with vigor against the insurgents. General LATORA is about to take the field with a very strong force, and will undertake to restore railroad communication between Havana and Nuevitas. The Catalonian volunteers have departed for Jiboa, and a steamer has arrived with 1,000 regular troops from Spain.

SOUTH AMERICA.

By the arrival of the steamer *Arizona* from Aspinwall, on the 13th, we have interesting correspondence from Central and South America. The United States and Colombia are tranquil. The Chilian Agricultural Exhibition forms the great topic of conversation. In Peru yellow fever was committing great devastation among the inhabitants.

CONGRESS.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, Mr. WILSON's resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to cause further surveys to be made for a railway or ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien was laid over. Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported that under the new contract for public printing a saving of $15,000 a year would be effected. Mr. CAMPBELL urged the adoption of a resolution calling on all the Departments for information in regard to the number of their employes and other particulars; which evoked a long debate in regard to the civil service, the recent appointments, and so forth. At 1:30 the Senate went into Executive Session.

GENERAL.

Three children were burned to death in a dwelling-house at Nashville, Tenn., on Monday morning. The house took fire, and they were suffocated before aid could reach them.

Reports continue to arrive in regard to the recent storms and consequent floods. In various parts of the State of New-York the dams of rivers and ponds have been bursting, and have caused an immense amount of disaster. At a place called Moriah Centre, the Town Clerk's office, a cabinet store, the post office, a music hall, a barn and numerous other buildings were swept away. At Buffalo the Grand Trunk Railway track is completely under water. No trains could leave Buffalo last night for New-York on account of the high water at Rome. There was a severe gale raging on Long Island Sound last night, and the steamer *Providence* was compelled to put into Newport. At Montpelier, Vt., the freshet is described as the worst that has occurred during the past twenty years. A fierce rain-storm swept over the State of Ohio and Indiana yesterday, destroying many railroad bridges and culverts.

HENRY J. BROWNE, who was for thirty years a steamboat Captain on the Hudson River, died at Lebanburg on Saturday, aged 72 years.

Ex-Governor HENRY A. WISE has been ill in Richmond for several days, and last night was not expected to recover.

The report going the rounds of the newspapers, that Bishop CORRIGANNA, of New-Jersey, has refused to confirm ladies wearing false hair, is publicly denied by authority.

Some burglars worked all Saturday and Sunday nights to rob the City Bank at Pittsburg, Penn., and were finally scared away by the porter on Monday morning.

The statement that WM. HARVEY, builder, has instituted a suit for $14,000 against General HOWARD, growing out of a contract made for the erection of the Howard University in Washington, is untrue.

The receipts from internal revenue and customs are considerably in advance of last year's estimates. The estimates of Commissioner WELLS for the revenue was $128,000,000, while the receipts to date are $110,000,000, with fourweeks remaining of the fiscal year, forwhich the receipts cannot be less than $20,000,000, which will make the aggregate at least $130,000,000 or $13,000,000 in excess of Mr. WELLS' estimate.

The Governor of New-Jersey has appointed Messrs. FITZ JOHN PORTER, W. M. STEWART and BENJ. G. CLARK Commissioners to look after the interests of the State in the Stevens Battery, acquired by the will of the late Mr. STEVENS.

A train of cars on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad sunk through a trestle bridge, on Thursday morning, near Dresden, Tenn. The engineer and fireman were killed, and several passengers injured. A precisely similar accident occurred on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, at about the same hour, a train of cars sinking through the trestle bridge at Trenton. In this case the engineer and two passengers were killed.

The Railroad Committees of both Houses have ordered a favorable report of the New-York City Arcade Underground Railway bill.

In St. Louis, Mo., an old building fell yesterday, and three men were buried in the ruins. One of them, MICHAEL DELANEY, was killed; the others being more or less injured.

An engine running in advance of the Tuesday night's passenger train on the Black River Railroad was thrown down an embankment, three miles from Lyons Falls. HUGH CROCKER, Superintendent of the road, was killed, and other persons on the engine much injured.

The failure is announced of the firm of MAYER BROTHERS, wholesale tobacco dealers in New-York and Louisville, the total liabilities being $200,000.

The steamer *Bristol* laid over at Newport, R. I., all night, being unable to pursue the voyage on account of a dense fog prevailing on the Sound.

The Board of Trustees of Harvard University met yesterday to again consider the election of Professor CHARLES W. ELIOT as President of the University, and again adjourned without definite result.

A man named JACOB ELLISON, of Newport, Herkimer County, who was on his way to Iowa, had his pocket picked while changing cars at Suspension Bridge, on Monday, of a pocket-book containing money, notes and a draft on New-York valued at upward of $10,000. Mr. ELLISON thinks he was robbed while assisting a lady and her child to change cars.

MAHER, *alias* Robinson, who has been so long held under a charge of complicity in the Rogers murder, was yesterday discharged by Judge CARDOZO, no opposition being made by the District-Attorney.

A hearing on the application of JOHN S. YOUNG for a mandamus against the Police Commissioners, was had yesterday before Judge CARDOZO in Supreme Court, Chambers. The affidavits on both sides were read and argument postponed until Monday next.

The funeral of Professor J. J. OWEN, D.D., LL.D., Vice-President of the New-York Free College, took place yesterday afternoon, and was attended by Professors WEBSTER, ANTHON, DORMUS, and other members of the learned professions. The funeral discourse was delivered by Rev. Dr. ADAMS.

The strike of the drivers upon the Second-avenue Railroad closed yesterday by a compromise with the directors, in which the drivers were the gainers.

The investigation in the case of WM. H. MUHLER, accused of obtaining money by fraud, trick and device, in selling to customers what purported to be spirit photographs of departed relatives and friends, was begun yesterday morning before Justice DOWLING. Considerable testimony was taken, after which the examination was adjourned till to-morrow.

At the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday, the question of the feasibility of abolishing corporeal punishment in the schools was referred to the Committee on By-laws.

Among the passengers by the steamship *Holsatia*, from Hamburg and Havre, arrived yesterday morning, is N. C. B. ENGLARD, bearer of dispatches of the United States Legation at Berlin and the Consulates of Berlin and Havre, to the United States Government.

Cotton was quiet at yielding prices yesterday. Flour, Wheat and Corn were depressed and lower on a moderate movement. The reduced figures induced some expert call for Spring Wheat and Mixed Corn. Provisions were in fair request, especially new Mess Pork, which advanced. There was rather more doing in Coffee at steady rates. Sugars were heavy and somewhat cheaper. Petroleum was firm and in fair demand. Strained Rosin fairly active and buoyant. Freights rather brisker, with 971 vessels of all classes in port.

The Proposed Demand for the Cession of Canada.

The idea that Great Britain can be coaxed or bullied into ceding Canada to the United States, as a confession of the insult and an atonement for the injury she inflicted upon us during the rebellion, is one of the most preposterous and absurd that ever entered the head of a Western Senator. We hope and trust that the Administration will not be seduced or betrayed into instructing our Minister to make any suggestion of this kind to the British Ministry: it would betray at once a degree of diplomatic ignorance, and a contempt of diplomatic decency, not at all creditable to any department of the Government.

If we are to have "negotiations" with Great Britain at all on this subject, we must start on some other basis than this. The offences we charge upon Great Britain are such as "negotiation" has nothing to do with. Damages cannot pay for insults, nor for the prolongation of our war, with the loss of life and treasure which it involved. And the attempt to negotiate for satisfaction under such wrongs must, of necessity, involve us not only in failure but in ridicule. And nothing could make the failure more complete and the disgrace more signal than to propose the cession of Canada, with her four millions of people, as the measure of the satisfaction which we require.

If the people of Canada desire annexation to the United States and apply to the Home Government for release from its authority in order to carry out that desire, their action would afford a basis on which the matter might be arranged. But until that, or something like it, has been done, the less we meddle with the matter the better. The less we have to say about a cession of Canada by England, as a means of atoning for her wrongs and insults to us in the *Alabama* business, the more likely shall we be ever to obtain such a cession.

We concur in the general view of the case presented by Mr. SUMNER in his recent speech. But we confess we do not see how even on that basis, *friendly* negotiations are to be easily opened between the two Governments, for an adjustment of differences. The tenor and tendency of that speech is toward war, rather than a peaceful settlement. And Senator CHANDLER's proposition in the Senate is unquestionably and avowedly in that direction. The paramount object in both cases is to compel England to do, what will most humiliate her, in satisfaction of the wrongs she has done us. This cannot be done by negotiation. It can only be done by war:—and whenever the attempt to accomplish it in that way is resolved upon, we hope the job will be let out to Senator CHANDLER and his constituents. They seem to have more leisure on their hands just now than the rest of the country.

Lord Stanley and His Relations to Political Parties in England.

The position of Lord STANLEY in English political life has once more been made the theme of a somewhat animated discussion. There is perhaps no public man in England whose *judgment* is so thoroughly respected by all parties as Lord STANLEY. It was but recently that Mr. BRIGHT went out of his way to pronounce a high eulogium upon him, and there can be no doubt that the peculiar qualities of his mind are appreciated not by the political class alone, but by the great body of reading and reflecting Englishmen. Yet Lord STANLEY's career has always been commented upon with singular asperity by a portion of the English Press. Leading statesmen may reasonably have some hesitation in attacking a man, whose gravest fault is said to be a quick perception of the defects or merits of *both* sides of any question, and who is ever ready to admit that there is a great deal of force in the view which he opposes. The public journals have less patience with a characteristic which neither makes a man a friend to be depended on, nor qualifies him as an opponent to be hated. The Conservatives, as a party, have probably less admiration for Lord STANLEY than the Liberals. He is not "thorough" enough to please them, and his mind does not travel in a sufficiently narrow groove. Mr. GATHORNE HARDY is the type of leader the Conservatives prefer to follow, only that they have found ability, of a larger kind than he can boast of, indispensable. The policy of "no surrender" is what they would choose, if they could, on every great question of the day. They have, therefore, little sympathy with one of their own number, who, in the midst of their impotent clamors against the abolition of the Irish Church, declares that the nation has decided the issue, and that its decision must be respected. Mr. DISRAELI and Lord STANLEY are perhaps the only two eminent Conservatives who are capable of boldly changing front in deference to the opinion of the nation.

The usual comments of the English Press on Lord STANLEY appear to us to be unjust, and even offensive, in the assumption upon which they are based, that Lord STANLEY is at heart a Liberal, and merely remains in the Conservative ranks from respect to family ties. The writers who take this for granted never appear to be conscious that they are casting a damaging imputation upon Lord STANLEY. They are simply intent upon explaining the mystery of so clever a man not being avowedly a Liberal. Extreme partisans in England, as elsewhere, cannot be brought to understand that it is quite possible for a man to hold views very much opposed to their own, and yet not be dishonest or deficient in natural intelligence. Hence the great chorus of wonder which is constantly raised in England concerning Lord STANLEY. Every Liberal has explained to his own satisfaction why Mr. DISRAELI calls himself a Conservative. There is no secret about that. It is because he is "unprincipled," and desires only place and power. Supposing the latter motive prevailed with him, it is clearly a great mistake that he did not join the Liberals long ago. But the explanation which thus disposes of Mr. DISRAELI cannot be applied, even by the least generous of Radicals, to Lord STANLEY. He has shown rather a contempt for power and place than an over-anxiety to win them. He stands surveying the struggles of political life with intense interest, but it is the interest of a philosopher rather than of a partisan. He is curious to ascertain on which side the preponderance of truth lies. When he has settled this point he frankly declares his convictions, whether his own friends or his adversaries gain by his support. For this he is called "unsympathetic," is told that his mind is "colorless," and is warned that the highest rewards of the public man can never be his, unless he throws himself into the contending ranks with greater heartiness. It is extraordinary that English writers have not yet perceived that such warnings are worse than thrown away on Lord STANLEY.

We look upon it as unfortunate that Lord STANLEY could not sincerely have embraced the principles of the Liberal Party, for it at present greatly needs a mind such as he would have brought to it. The Liberals have, as a rule, too much contempt for opinions which happen to be in conflict with their own, and their chief, Mr. GLADSTONE, is in no peculiarity more completely their representative than in this. The story which has been going the rounds of the English papers may or may not be true, but it is universally allowed to be very characteristic of Mr. GLADSTONE. A very old friend and colleague of Mr. GLADSTONE's, Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, has not been able to persuade himself that Mr. GLADSTONE's Irish Church policy is just in itself, or likely to prove beneficial to the nation. Consequently he opposes Mr. GLADSTONE, and the story is that Mr. GLADSTONE, meeting Sir ROUNDELL PALMER in the lobby of the House of Commons, went as near as he decently could to "cutting him," and allowed his coldness to be seen by all the spectators. Mr. GLADSTONE cannot forgive any man for not holding every view which he holds, and this is specially unreasonable from the frequency and rapidity with which Mr. GLADSTONE changes or modifies his views. Mr. BRIGHT, again, has never erred on the side of extreme toleration toward men who differed with him. Mr. LOWE will not suffer his best friends to question his decrees. In a Cabinet so constituted, the qualifying ingredient of Lord STANLEY would have been very salutary. Had a man of his cast of mind ever possessed influence with the Liberal leaders, we should not have seen Mr. BRIGHT calling for the vengeance of the working classes on Mr. LOWE, nor should we have had Mr. LOWE declaring that Mr. BRIGHT was a "turbulent demagogue," and that his life and oratory resembled the "foam which rides on the crest of the stormy wave, and bespatters the rock it cannot shake." Mr. LOWE would also have refrained from accusing Mr. GLADSTONE so often of organized hypocrisy. These three statesmen now sit side by side every night on the same bench, but their bitter words in reference to each other are not forgotten. Lord STANLEY has avoided such errors as those which produced these scandals, by reason of the very qualities which his critics condemn in him.

"We all agree," said Lord STANLEY at Glasgow, "in what we want. What we differ in is as to the manner of coming by it." This statement has been much cavilled at, but surely if we apply it to the important questions of the day it is eminently just. Lord STANLEY might have said, "We all want to see the lot of the poorer classes immensely improved; we all wish to see Ireland contented and happy; we all desire the substantial progress and prosperity of our countrymen. But we differ as to the means by which these ends are to be brought about." The London *Times*, with strange illiberality, construes this into an apology for Lord STANLEY's silence in the debate on the Irish Church bill, and sets aside the whole meaning and purport of Lord STANLEY's remark. "Our complaint," remarks the *Times*, "is that by persisting in retaining a position which was at first unavoidable, he cripples his energies, and deprives England of the service he would render the nation, because he is in alliance with men whose opinions he does not share." Mr. LOWE could scarcely have contrived to insult an opponent more deeply while pretending to compliment him. The *Times* assumes, without the smallest justification, that Lord STANLEY is an imposter who technically belongs to one party, while all his convictions are with the opposite party.

The designation of "Liberal-Conservative" fairly describes Lord STANLEY, so far as we can judge of his opinions from every public declaration of them he has yet made. And surely it is possible for a statesman to be useful to his country, even though he may not be in exact accord with the prevailing opinions of the hour. It appears to us that Lord STANLEY told the working classes some truths recently, which it might be well if men like Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. LOWE were to undertake to teach a little more frequently. He warned them against training themselves to lean too heavily on the arm of the State. Government has its proper functions, but "if you try to make it a Providence on earth," you will injure it without benefiting yourself. With regard to war, he asked the workingmen to be very cautious how they demanded it, since, when it occurred, it pressed so severely upon them. Advice of this kind is very good, although it comes from a man who calls himself a Conservative.

We can quite believe that Lord STANLEY will yet perform services for which his countrymen will not be ungrateful, even though he became the chief Conservative leader. That he is the son of Lord DERBY is not sufficient to account for every political conviction he has avowed in the course of his career. Most men's opinions are influenced by their education and associations, and perhaps if Lord STANLEY had been the son of a Whig Earl he would now be an advanced Liberal. As it happens, a Tory Earl was his father, and we find him a Conservative. The difference is, that we do not accuse Lord AMHERSTEY of lavish submission to his father. Lord STANLEY has formed his opinions for himself, and he is at least as promising a man as any that can be found in the Liberal ranks. And it ought not to be forgotten that at a time when English Liberal statesmen were protesting that JEFFERSON DAVIS had made a nation, Lord STANLEY, with Mr. DISRAELI, counseled forbearance toward the North. This may be a slight matter now, but it further tends to reveal the fair and impartial nature of Lord STANLEY's mind, and it might excuse the wish that there were more men in English public life exactly like him.

Prison Punishments.

The late tragical results of the severe punishment of mutinous prisoners in our State Prisons has led to the introduction in the Senate of a bill to "abolish certain punishments." It is difficult to imagine how the characters who find their way into our prisons are to be controlled except by the exercise of arbitrary power and execution of stringent and even severe rules; nevertheless it is not to be disputed that many of our prison keepers and attendants are men of hardened and cruel natures and that often the punishment inflicted is most inhuman. The "shower bath" is a torture hardly less severe than the "rack" or "wheel"; "tying up by the thumbs" and "bucking" are severer punishments than the "stock," and unworthy of use in a civilized community. We do not know which of the many punishments of an objectionable character the bill proposes to abolish, but certainly these ought to be condemned and prohibited. If the degree of punishment is simply to torture and maim the physical man, rather than to subdue his unruly and mutinous spirit, these punishments are admirable, but as they generally result either in disabling the victim physically or making him more stubborn and sullen in disposition and vindictive in nature, we cannot perceive the great advantages of their employment.

The true and proper punishment for mutinous prisoners is to be found in the forfeiture of their labors and the extension of their time of service. Let a rogue on entering prison understand that his release and the amount and nature of his labor while confined are to depend on his good behavior, cheerful disposition and obedience to prison laws and prison officials, and he will require very little physical punishment. When he is refractory, make him do overwork; if persistently vicious, extend the term of his confinement; but if, on the contrary, he is perfectly docile, shorten his term of sentence. It is simply the application of the old system of rewards and punishments which influence all men. They are the regulations which have been found most useful in prison management in Europe. The English "ticket-of-leave" and its French prototype are recognized as powerful influences in prison management, and as long as the prisoners remain in confinement their influences are beneficial not only in producing good discipline, but in correcting the habits and forming the character of the prisoner. It is the fault not of the regulation itself, but of a defective police system, that a "ticket-of-leave" renders the possessor after his discharge from prison subject to a strict surveillance, when, on the contrary, it should go far to exempt him from quick suspicion and prompt arrest on light evidence.

We sadly need the "ticket-of-leave" system in the prisons of this country, combined with the power to inflict overwork as a punishment, and to extend the term of service of criminals who are unfit to be free. There are numbers of criminals now detained in our prisons, and becoming daily more corrupt from association with more vicious men than themselves, who might with propriety be released, conditional on their good conduct. Occasionally our Judges apply this principle in the cases of convicted criminals of whose reformation they have reason to be hopeful by suspending sentence indefinitely; and there are several men in this City now living with the sentence of the law for past crimes hanging over them. There are also in our prisons many convicts who at the expiration of their terms of sentence will be as totally unfit to be free as when they went in, and who ought not to be turned loose in society to plunder it. For the first class we need a "ticket-of-leave" system, which will not have the disadvantage with the Police of being a brand rather than a reward of merit to the criminal; it is hard enough that the possession of such a certificate of good conduct should drive the former convict from all good society and honest employment. For the second class we need a Commission, with power to extend the term of service from time to time for the protection of society. While our legislators are abolishing punishments which break the bones rather than the spirits of unruly men, let them also devise means to encourage the reformation of criminals, and protect society from the incorrigible ones.

Contested Seats.

In November, elections were held in the several districts of this State, for representatives in the State Legislature, for the present session. In several districts there was doubt as to the persons really chosen and the matter was investigated, as usual, by committees of the Legislature. And now, again as usual, just at the close of the session, those committees have made their reports, which in most cases are to the effect that the *wrong* men have been admitted to seats,—that men who were *not* elected by the people have been allowed to sit as their representatives through the entire session, and the men whom they *did* elect have been kept out. And, just as the session is over, when it is impossible practically to remedy the wrong thus done, the fact is admitted and the rightful members as a mere matter of form admitted to their seats.

We agree with the *Tribune* in thinking that it is time this contemptible farce was given up. It "has been played for years, and is growing stale," in Congress as well as in the State Legislatures. The question of contested seats ought in every case to be settled before the session begins,—before the work, for which representatives are chosen at all, is entered upon. There is not the slightest necessity for the long delay that always occurs:—and its only result is to pay *two* men the salary of a member,—one for *not* doing what he was elected to do, and the other for preventing him from doing it.

Log-Rolling at Albany.

Quite a number of very important bills are still awaiting action of the Legislature at Albany, and the day of adjournment is so close at hand as to inspire the fear, in the minds of their friends, that they may fail. We understand that their fate is likely to depend on that for some other bills,—like the one concerning the Tax Commissioners, for example. It is generally understood that the friends of the bills first referred to can secure their passage only by consenting to the passage of the others. In other words, an extensive system of *log-rolling* has been devised, and is to be put in operation at the last moment, when it will be evident that in no other way can the passage of good bills possibly be secured. In this way it is hoped that the vetoes of Governor HOFFMAN can be overruled, and some of the most obnoxious bills of the session be passed by the aid of members who are anxious to secure the passage of bills of their own. We hope this swindling scheme will be defeated, and that the honest men of both parties will refuse to be thus dragged into the support of measures utterly unjustifiable in themselves and odious to the public.

Help for the Working Poor.

The *Tribune* can have no sympathy for the Second-avenue car drivers, while so many fields are open to tillage and so anxious for laborers in the West. This is our neighbor's panacea for all the evils that afflict the poor in large cities. We do not doubt that it is adequate:—the only trouble with it is that it happens to be utterly impracticable. How are the poor, who cannot earn enough to be sure of a dinner or a roof for themselves, and their families, to get to the far West, where these untilled lands are located? A good deal of traveling must be done, and a good deal of money must be paid for it, before they can get into the region where the *Tribune's* "ready relief" begins to be possible; and money is precisely the thing in which the poor are lacking. Working men, who are well to do, who can live comfortably and accumulate a few hundred dollars, can avail themselves of the advice; but they do not need it. Those who do need it are the ones who cannot possibly avail themselves of it. What is to be done for them? Their wants grow more and more pressing. The expense of living does not diminish, while their wages do. Their numbers are increasing, and they are becoming more and more an incubus on society. If the Trades Unions would contribute funds to send them West, instead of supporting them in idleness here, they would render them a better and more lasting service; but, of course, it would be against their principles to do anything so practical and prosaic as this.

MINOR TOPICS.

So far as GRANT's diplomatic appointments are indicative of his foreign policy, he is assuredly in favor of *maintaining the peace with all foreign Powers*. For Secretary of State he selected one of the most conservative, temperate and pacific statesmen in the whole country; and his appointment of Mr. FISH certainly does not show his design to force war upon all the European Powers, or any of them. If he had wanted to fight everybody, he would probably have selected General BANKS for the State Department. For Minister to England, the President selected Mr. MOTLEY, a man whom the English regard as prominently friendly to their country, and all whose antecedents are of an unaggressive and unwarlike character. Had GRANT intended to pick a quarrel with England, he would probably have chosen CHANDLER as our representative at the Court of St. James. The representative sent to France is not of a belligerent nature, and Mr. WASHBURNE is not at all likely to get into a row with the Emperor. There are a great many objections urged to Mr. SANFORD as Minister to Spain, but no one has represented him as a quarrelsome or enraged person, likely to plunge his country into difficulties. In fact, from the Foreign Secretary down through the list of appointments, the indications are that GRANT's disposition is in favor of preserving a good understanding with all the Powers of the world.

The people of Kansas will find it to their interest to deal as kindly as possible with the body of settlers whom the telegraph reports as having arrived there from this City, as the advance guard of a large emigration. Don't screw the last dollar out of them. Don't cheat them out of their last cent. Don't disgust them with Kansas. Make things generally as pleasant as possible for them. Help them to success in their adventure. If this is done, not two thousand, but twenty thousand industrious, intelligent people—every man possessed of a little ready cash—will soon join those whom arrival is announced from this locality.

We wish that some municipal board, or some branch of local administration, would undertake the establishment of free popular bathing places, in view of the hot and dirty weather that will soon be upon us. It would help the public health, and improve the public morals. We notice that a meeting is called to-morrow night to talk about the subject. We also notice a proposition before the Common Council to lease on very easy terms, to a man named in the ordinance, for the purpose of public salt-water baths, a "slip or basin 200 feet in front of the Battery, at the easterly end, adjoining the lands under water upon the westerly side." The lease is to hold this, for ten years, at a rent not exceeding $200 a year. This looks to us marvelously like a "job." For not only is this bathing ground not to be free, but no restriction is put upon the charges to the public. The Common Council ought to appropriate the locality designated as a free bathing ground.

It must be remembered that some of the persons who, after being talked of for prominent office, have missed a nomination by President GRANT, are not to be regarded as having entirely failed in their ambition. It is something, to some men, to be talked of by all the newspapers as a candidate for this or that high place, and to be puffed as highly accomplished, and eminently fit, and all that sort of thing. Next to the pleasure of getting a first-class Mission, or a high post in one of the Departments, is the pleasure of being talked about for one or the other.

We have two dispatches from Italy under date of yesterday,—one from Florence and the other from Milan—one announcing the presentation of a satisfactory budget by the Minister of Finance, and the other announcing the discovery of a formidable Mazzinian conspiracy. We had hoped that with the downfall of the Italian despotisms and the formation of a united Liberal Government for the whole country, the day of Mazzinian conspiracies was over. But the Revolutionary party have long been on ill terms with the present Administration, especially on account of its Roman policy, and we have had repeated reports of their plots for its overthrow by violent means. We do not believe there is any hope of their success, and we hope there is not; for their success would certainly involve the destruction of Italian unity, which was only gained after the struggles of ages. The item in regard to the finances of the Kingdom is exceedingly satisfactory. The Treasury has been the weak point of VICTOR EMANUEL'S government; and we have been able to see little prospect of financial improvement until there was a revivification of Italian industry, and such a change in the popular habits as could only be wrought by the progress of education and intelligence. It is pleasing to learn, however, that the revenue is increasing and the expenditures diminishing, and that no increase of taxation will be necessary for the current year.

We had a very loud and impressive proclamation, not long ago, from our City authorities, of their purpose to clear the sidewalks of all obstructions and give our people what they have a right to claim, the free use and enjoyment of the public streets. What has become of these hopeful pledges? Nothing of the sort has been done. Apple and peanut stands still encumber and occupy nearly every foot of the sidewalk surrounding the City Hall Park; dry goods boxes prevent walking altogether in the narrowest streets, and a full third of the sidewalks in Broadway is occupied by private persons for their private business. Has the whole thing been abandoned as impracticable? Or were the authorities content with having made a noise in the newspapers about it, without ever intending any practical reform?

We are constantly receiving inquiries from persons in this part of the country and in Europe, as to the most desirable portion of the Western States for emigrants. It is impossible for an editor to answer those inquiries, as the desirability of different locations depends upon the character and pursuit and purpose of the person wishing to emigrate. In this vast country, for example, there are all sorts of climates, and some regions are eminently adapted for agriculture, while others are better fitted for grazing or mining. Even for agricultural pursuits, there is great variety of choice. Here cereals can be raised to the best advantage, there the Southern staples; here apples or peaches, there oranges or figs; here silk and there tea; here cotton, or tobacco, or sugar, or corn; here hog raising pays best, and there something else. The best way for persons desiring to emigrate to the West is to send to the Land Office at Washington and get a copy of Commissioner WILSON's report, where he will find details as to settlement, production and the characteristics of different localities.

The description in our last number of the little American guano island in the Pacific Ocean is a very interesting one, for naturalists as well as general readers. This islet, lying under the equator, is over a mile long, composed of sand and guano, and resting on the top of a submarine mountain, within the foaming circle of its perilous reefs—a solitary spot, but not a silent one; for the reefs are forever noisy below, and the noddies, gannets, frigate-pelicans, marlin-spikes, ocean butterflies, and all the rest, are forever noisy above. The birds were the sole owners of the little territory till Mr. BAKER found it in 1858. Our correspondent's accounts of life and nature in the island were of value to everybody.

It is a pleasure to find matters to commend in any part of the administration of City affairs, and we are happy to see what good things have been done by the Board of Health in a variety of ways—such as the clearing out of dirty cellars, the doing away with all the dumping-places, the watching of the foreign ships, the opening of holes in walls and partitions for the ventilation of ill-built houses, the clearing of sewers, the removals of street obstructions, &c., &c. The Sanitary Board is the most important in the City, and its working should be as regular and incessant as that of any other business whatsoever. In this respect New-York is slowly getting herself out of the old Slough of Despond which everybody remembers, and will yet be a well-ordered and healthful metropolis.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

MME. PAREPA-ROSA'S CONCERT.

STEINWAY's large hall was not so well attended last evening as we expected that it would have been—considering that it was Mme. PAREPA-ROSA's first appearance since her protracted and serious indisposition. The public, we take it, has its own preferences, and it is probable that in the choice of two nights the public preferred to go to the oratorio of to-night rather than the concert of last night. Be this as it may, there was an excellent bill for those who had the pleasure of hearing it interpreted. Mme. ROSA was received with enthusiasm. She appeared to be in excellent health, and was never in better voice. The well-known cavatina "Di Piacer" was sung with exquisite clearness and sweetness. It won an *encore*, and Mme. ROSA sang the pretty ballad, "I cannot sing the old songs," with remarkable feeling. The lady selected in the second part other pieces from her repertoire, and was equally successful. There is not a trace of distress in her voice. It is as sweet and persuasive, as large and commanding as ever it was. Mr. HOUDELOUP, a new tenor from the north of Europe, made his *début* on this occasion. The gentleman has a soft tenor voice, which he controls with more ease than skill. In BEETHOVEN's "Adelaide," he missed everything that was earnest, and accomplished everything that was artificial. Nevertheless he was agreeable to the audience, and in less ambitious flights may succeed. Mr. FRASE was the pianist, and played a fantasia from "Crispino," and a duet from "Barbe Bleue," with considerable brilliancy, the latter with Mr. COLBY. The well-known artists, Signor FERRANTI and Mr. CARL ROSA, were also on the programme.

To-night HAYDN's oratorio of the "Creation" will be given with full orchestra, chorus, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The grand complimentary testimonial to Mr. NEIL BRYANT takes place to-night at this establishment. The merits and popularity of the gentleman insure for it a perfect success, and we are glad to know that this result has already been attained. The sale of tickets has been unusually large. The programme is varied, commencing with Mr. DAN BRYANT in "Handy-Andy." In this piece the support of members of various City companies has been secured. Elsewhere on the programme we find the names of Mr. LEVY, the celebrated cornet player; Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, the pianist; Mr. TONY PASTOR, Mr. JOS. EMMETT, Mr. F. MORAN, Mr. N. W. GOULD, and of the entire corps of Bryant's Minstrels. It would be hard to find a more attractive bill at any place of amusement.

Auction Sale of Oil Paintings.

This evening an important sale of oil paintings, comprising the whole collection recently on exhibition at Mr. KNOEDLER's old establishment, will take place at the gallery of Messrs. H. D. MYERS & BARKER. Among the paintings are valuable works by Kensett, James Hart, Wm. Hart, Gignoux, Bininger, Stone, E. Frere, Beranger Hamman, Paul Weber, A. Achenbach, Prof. Hubner, Verboeckhoven, Lobrichon, Moulinet, Roffiaen and other American and foreign artists. The sale will be continued to-morrow evening.

Police Commissioner Acton.

The question whether Mr. THOS. C. ACTON, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, will resign or not has been for some days in a doubtful condition. Mr. Superintendent KENNEDY, who recently returned from a visit to Mr. ACTON, at his farm in Connecticut, conversed freely with him on the subject, and learned that Mr. ACTON had fully determined to press his resignation to acceptance, and had instructed the Clerk to the Board to tender his formal resignation to the Boards of Police, Excise and Health. The reason for this persistent refusal to consider the wishes of so large a number of our leading merchants and others, is that Mr. ACTON feels that his shattered health can only be repaired by positive quiet and constant repose, which he could not hope to gain while even nominally a member of the three most important Commissions in this City. Though profoundly grateful for the kind consideration and compliment paid him by the mere mention of his name in connection with the Commissions, he feels that he cannot comply with their wishes and at the same time pay a proper regard to the condition of his health, now so precarious. In Mr. ACTON the public loses a faithful servant, who in the troublous times of the past has rendered the State most essential service. It is to be sincerely hoped that he may yet live many years and enjoy the honorable reputation he has made for himself through so long a term of public service.

The Death of Peter Y. Cutler.

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE.

The steamship *Morro Castle*, from Havana April 17, reached this port yesterday. Purser R. W. ALBERT has our thanks for courtesies.

The Situation—Cuban Flags of Truce—Confiscation—Proclamations by Captain-General Dulce—Rumors—The Case of the Mary Lowell.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 17.

The incipient riot inaugurated during the execution of LEON and CASTILLA did not end with the casualties which took place on the immediate scene of the execution. Several assassinations were reported afterward. The accounts given by Spaniards, Cubans and the Spanish journals about the same matter differ so materially, however, that it is impossible to get at the real state of affairs. The result, unhappily, seems to be the same, for the murders or assassinations have actually been committed. The *Voz de Cuba* and *Diario* state that the vivandiere of the Third Battalion of Volunteers was assassinated; the *Prensa* declares that she was struck in the head by a spent ball; the Cubans aver that she was shot in the breast by a volunteer; the Spaniards allege that she received several horrible gashes with a dagger from a hired assassin. The truth is that she either got very excited or else too inquisitive about what was going on and she was really struck by a spent ball. The volunteers are reported to have stated that they will enter the houses of Cubans and murder them indiscriminately if another of their number is assassinated in the streets. This same remark has been attributed to them for the past two months, yet the Cubans have not, until now, been put to death in their own abodes.

Some volunteers were lately insulted and fired at while passing a coffee-house on the Calzada San Lazaro; they in return fired on the crowd, which ran toward the sea, and they killed one person. The volunteers are the governing power in Havana; DULCE and the civil authorities are merely tools in their hands. The Cubans are unarmed, and having no regular organization to oppose the volunteers, cannot gain anything by street rows, that only keep up the bitter feeling between the opposing factions and make a reconciliation impossible. The Spaniards charge these attempts to blacks and whites hired by the leaders of the rebellion in Havana, and the charge appears plausible when we take into account the fact that the majority of the persons killed by the volunteers are colored people, and that the plan of the Cubans to foment and bring about a close union of the blacks with the whites would be of great benefit to the Cuban cause, the free blacks of Havana being as a rule very brave, and many of them having very intelligent qualities, which would make them valuable in time of war. The murders of colored people by the volunteers have already made these objects of hatred for the blacks, and many of them will gladly embrace every opportunity to knife some passing volunteer. In time this feeling will bring about a serious conflict, and no matter what the result may be, it will prove to the advantage of the Cubans, as the existence of an inimical body of blacks will compel the Spaniards to retain an army to watch them, and prevent sufficient force reaching the Central and Eastern Departments to keep the insurgents in check.

THE SITUATION.

The situation of the contending factions remains about the same. The reports of the *Diario* about the entire suppression of the insurrection in the Central Department are true, inasmuch as no large bodies of insurgents are there at present, it being probable that a large portion of the latter have gone to reinforce the patriot army to make an attack on Nuevitas, so as to obtain a seaport. Nuevitas, however, is strongly fortified, its garrison has been augmented, and the Spanish men-of-war in the harbor command all the approaches with their guns. The attempt, if made by the Cubans, will fail, they being unprovided with the necessary artillery and the practical engineers needed to besiege a town of such strength as Nuevitas, but it would prove of benefit to the morale of their army by accustoming them to face cannon intrenchments and fortified positions. If the revolutionary leaders can thus succeed in veteranizing—to coin a word—the legions of the "patriot" army then the contest will assume at once a more problematical aspect, and, leaving Spanish politics altogether out of the debate, will render the continuance of Spanish supremacy more than a matter of speculation.

CUBAN FLAGS OF TRUCE.

A party of gentlemen from Puerto Principe, animated, doubtless, by a laudable desire to restore peace and good-will among the contending factions in the neighborhood of Sibanico, patriotically resolved to form themselves into a flag-of-truce party, and were authorized by the Governor of the former city to proceed to the latter place to induce their misguided brethren to lay down their arms and accept the olive-branch of peace offered by the Government. The arguments used by the truce party, however, failed to produce the desired effect on the obdurate hearts of the erring ones, rendered callous to the offerings of clemency on the part of the Commissioners, who did not convince the "patriots" of their error, and came, sorely to grief in consequence. Furthermore, totally disregarding the inviolate character of the persons who appeared in their camp under the protection of the white flag, the insurgents made prisoners of the entire party, and placed a ransom price on the head of each. This is decidedly the sharpest if not the most honorable means of replenishing their military coffers which the revolutionists have yet adopted. I give below a list of the sums apportioned to each individual opposite their respective names:

Jose Socarras	$60,000
Juan Guzman	15,000
Jacinto Agramonte	20,000
Diego de Varona	20,000
Rafael Rodriguez	15,000
Francisco Plasencia	5,000
Fernando Bustillo	5,000
Jose R. Benavides	5,000
Ramon Betancourt	10,000
The aggregate ransom amounts to	$145,000

The Press here is highly indignant over the proceeding, but not all the fierce indignation of the *Voz de Cuba*, nor the thunder of the Jesuitical Press, nor the whining lamentations—more piteous than those of Jeremiah—of the *Donzella de la Marina*, will induce the heroes of the truce of Libanico to give up the poor knights errant so virtuously simple as to trust their precious persons in such a Quixotic enterprise.

CONFISCATION.

Confiscation of the property of prominent revolutionists, and all those found in arms against the ruling powers has been decreed, and will be carried into effect forthwith. Simultaneous with the confiscation decree of General DULCE, one emanating from Jose MORALES LEMUS, the self-styled President of the Central Department of Cuba, has also appeared. I give you the following free translation of it:

To the vile worshipers of material interests that Junta addresses itself; to those who, though not wishing to see their affairs interfered with for their riches diminished, have not the frankness to openly affiliate themselves with the enemies of Cuba, and who boast of patriotism when, during periods and of "quietude" when among the adherents of the Spanish Government, the following laws on the 1st April, 1869, are made known:

1. An alphabetical list of all Cubans and Porto Ricans able to furnish pecuniary aid to the cause of the revolution will be made out.

2. Letters of invitation will at once be addressed to all those capable of contributing to such a holy cause, requesting their pecuniary aid.

The names of all contributors will be kept secret should they desire it.

The President, JOSE MORALES LEMUS.
The Secretary, J. F. BASORA.

RUMORS.

Canards, or, as they are called by the Spaniards, bolas, are in continual circulation, the last being a fat one and keeping the city in a fever of excitement from Sunday morning until Tuesday evening, when DULCE himself came to the rescue and issued the following proclamation, which explains all:

INHABITANTS OF HAVANA: It is certain that the news received from the theatre of war is highly satisfactory; that the rebels are flying disbanded, and that their situation is in the Central Department is compromised and difficult; but the news which is circulating that Cuba-Rica, the incendiary of your properties, the assassin of your families and your friends, is now in the Principe Port, is an utter falsehood, invented by those who are interested to keep alive the anxiety and agitation here, in order to make capital with it in foreign countries by calumniates and offending your dignity as Spaniards and the honor of our fatherland. I announce to you now, and without fear that the result will belie my words, the triumph of the Spanish cause in Cuba is completely certain and permanent. The insurrection is overcome and conquered. Woe to those who attempt to reanimate it!

Volunteers, seek to convince permanently the credulous and impatient. See yourselves to those who spread rumors which, though they be pleasant, may contribute to excitement and an outbreak of the populace.

Have confidence in me as I have in you.

Your Captain-General,
DOMINGO DULCE.

HAVANA, April 12, 1869.

This document needs no comment. The italics are those of DULCE himself. He must be either in possession of information I have not yet received, or else he is over-confident. Time will show.

THE CASE OF THE MARY LOWELL.

The Government undoubtedly pretends to prove that the capture of the Mary Lowell was legal, although all the published testimony proves the contrary. The hatches have been opened and the arms will be landed in a few days. The English Consul-General has protested energetically against the whole proceeding, but it appears that very little attention has been paid to his protests. A very peculiar question arises in connection with this business, regarding the duties and rights of Consuls or Consul-Generals. If the British Consul-General is considered more than a simple commercial agent, and enjoys certain diplomatic privileges, by what manipulation is the American Consul-General deprived of the same prerogatives and treated as a commercial agent only? Cuba is too far from Spain, and Consuls ought to have greater power.

QUASIMODO.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Arizona—$532,086 in Treasure.

The steamship *Arizona*, from Aspinwall April 13, reached this port yesterday. She brings the treasure referred to in the subjoined

SPECIE LIST.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$300,000	Drexel, Whitthrop & Co.	$28,000
Eugene Kelly & Co.	110,000	Lees & Waller	21,617
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	70,000	S. L. Isaacs & Asch	2,012
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	20,014	Order	67,569
Total			$532,086

United States of Colombia—The Candidacy of General Mosquera—Anticipated Complications—Miscellaneous and Marine News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, April 13, 1869.

We have dates from Bogota, the capital of the Republic, to the 19th of March. The interior appears to be tranquil. The candidacy of General MOSQUERA, now in exile in Peru, for next President, is gaining ground, and may produce trouble. The National Congress has annulled the law of the State of Panama which confiscates the property of unsuccessful revolutionists.

The British ship *Celestial*, which vessel I wrote you had arrived at Panama with wheat and mangoes from San Francisco, in a leaky condition, bound to Liverpool, has been condemned as unseaworthy, and her cargo will be reshipped.

The fine British propeller *Australian*, Captain HOARE, which broke her shaft, a month ago, near the port of Aspinwall, has been put in fine order by the Panama Railroad Company, and left last night for Liverpool.

Mr. SAMUEL SHEPHERD, of San Juan del Norte, British Consul, and an old and very respectable British merchant of that place, died of apoplexy on the 19th of March.

The French frigate *Astrea*, flying the flag of Admiral CLOUE at her mizzen, arrived in this bay on the 8th.

There is no United States war vessel in this port. At Aspinwall we have the gunboat *Gettysburg*.

The Bishop of Panama, on the 4th inst., married Mr. HENRY A. MITCHELL, of Philadelphia, to one of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies of this city, the Señorita JUANA VICTORIA ARGOSEMENA.

South America—The Chilian Expedition—Earthquake Shock at Valparaiso—Yellow Fever in Peru—Unpopularity of Balta.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, April 13, 1869.

Dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to the 17th, and from Lima and Callao to the 27th March.

CHILI.

The coming great exhibition of agriculturist and manufacturers at Valparaiso is likely to be a success. France and England will send an immense amount of products. The United States will send little or nothing, we having, although a much nearer neighbor than the other two Powers to Chili, comparatively but little commercial intercourse with her.

The public expenditures of Chili for the present year, including $800,000 for the Indian war, are estimated as reaching $13,000,000; the ordinary revenue at $11,000,000.

In consequence of the unfavorable season, the yield of the present wheat crop will fall short of last year by one million hectolitres.

On the 16th of March a heavy shock of earthquake was felt at Valparaiso, causing much terror among the people, but no material damage was done. Vessels trembled violently in the harbor.

PERU.

The yellow fever continues to devastate the south of Peru. Its ravages in Arica, Tacna and Iquique are terrible. In Callao and Lima, up to this time, it has appeared only in a mild form.

The Customs officers in Callao had shown themselves corrupt that President BALTA has dismissed nearly the whole batch.

The new iron bridge over the river Reinac at Lima, to cost $200,000, has been commenced. The sewers of Lima are to run under ground instead of over the surface of the streets.

Many new railroads are proposed for Peru. The building of the Arequipa Road is progressing rapidly.

There is a good deal of talk of revolution against BALTA, but no action has as yet been had.

The Jay Cooke Forgeries—Another Development in the Case.

The mystery which has so far involved the forgery of the checks on the Bank of the State of New-York, by means of which $26,000 was drawn from the bank over the forged signature of JAY COOKE & Co., seems to be getting denser as the case proceeds. A man giving the name of JAMES SMITH was arrested in a secret manner a few days after the forgeries were discovered, and he was in a similar manner locked up at Police Headquarters. Instead of carrying their prisoner before a Magistrate, the Police authorities arraigned SMITH before Judge BEDFORD, who granted a commitment. Justice DOWLING has felt very sore over the matter, and a few days ago indulged in a fiery philippic against the Police and their manner of doing business, alleging that the forger had not been brought before him, because the Police were afraid that he knew too much of the case and its peculiar bearings, and in this way led those to whom his remarks were addressed to suppose that there was something radically wrong in the case itself, and that the Police were committing another of those outrages which he, as a Magistrate, has so often complained of and commented upon.

The case of SMITH was not much improved, in a magisterial point of view, by the extraordinary proceedings that were held by Justice DOWLING on Tuesday, the details of which only leaked out yesterday through the columns of the favorite journal of the Magistrate. It appears that at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the prisoner, SMITH, was arraigned before the Justice in an unused room, the inner or private room adjoining the Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, where the farce of a miniature Star Chamber was enacted. The examination was exclusively private, only those personally interested in the matter being allowed in the room, and the proceedings were held in a secret and private manner. The following affidavits were then, it is understood, read and accepted by the Magistrate:

Henry L. Grant, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That on the 12th day of April, 1869, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, the paper hereunto annexed, purporting to be a check on the National Bank of the State of New-York for the sum of $9,500 13, drawn by Jay Cooke & Co., payable to the order of Alexander B. Hill, dated New-York, April 12, 1869, purporting signed and indorsed, "Pay to the order of A. Allen, Alexander B. Hill," was presented to the Cashier, at the place of business of the National Bank of the State of New-York, as the said bank, by James Smith, not a depositor in said bank, demanded the same, not a depositor in exchange for the printed paper, gave him the said sum, to wit, $9,500 13, in lawful money of the United States of America, and that said Smith left the said bank as soon as he received the said money, after counting the same in the bank.

Alexander B. Hill, being duly sworn, deponed and says that he is a commission clerk in the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., in the City of New-York; that he has examined the paper annexed to the affidavit of Henry L. Grant, purporting to be a check drawn by Jay Cooke & Co. on the National Bank of the State of New-York for the sum of $9,500 13, and says that the same is a forgery, and not made or drawn by any one in the employ of the said firm of Cooke & Co. and he is ready to draw to the contrary.

Counsel for the bank demanded a right to examine witnesses on the point of the forgeries, but they were not permitted to proceed, and the prisoner was remanded for further examination. That Justice DOWLING has in this matter added to his reputation as a Magistrate is very doubtful, under the present view of the case. Why the prisoner was not arraigned before Justice HOGAN, the sitting Magistrate in the Tombs Police Court, does not appear, though this often happens.

ALBANY.

Passage of the City Tax Levy—The Sheriff's Bill—Defeat of the Ship News Bill—Hale's Bribery Bill—The Police Commissionership—Defeat of Broadway Widening—Bills of the Junction Canal Bill—&c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 21, 1869.

The City Tax Levy came up for a third reading in the Senate this morning, when Senator MORRIS renewed his motion to recommit the bill for an amendment providing that the Supervisors shall have the power to fix the items of this and all future tax levies for the City of New-York. Mr. MURPHY and Mr. NICHOLS supported the amendment, and Mr. MORGAN and Mr. CROWLEY opposed it. Mr MURPHY could see no reason why New-York should not be placed on the same footing in this respect as Brooklyn, where, he said, the city authorities had always performed their duty in the matter of expenditures for the City Government to the entire satisfaction of all her citizens. (!) While he admitted that the practice had prevailed in New-York ever since the foundation of the City, of sending the tax levy to the Legislature for revision, yet he could not perceive the necessity for the distinction between that City and Brooklyn.

Mr. MORGAN said that a practice that had prevailed for so great length of time, and under the administration of all political parties, must have good reasons to support it, and among the chief of these reasons, in his opinion, was that New-York City had never yet had a charter adapted to her condition and wants.

Mr. MORRIS' amendment was voted down, as were also several other amendments, referring it to different officials in New-York to fix the items of future tax levies. The vote on all the amendments was a strict party one, the Republicans all supporting the bill as reported from the Committee of the Whole. It finally passed by 20 to 9.

During the discussion, Senator MATTOON called for the enforcement of the forty-ninth rule, against the correspondent of the *Tribune*, who stood inside the railing quietly listening to the debate. Not satisfied with getting the correspondent out of the Chamber, he followed him into the cloak-room, and ordered his expulsion from that sacred precinct. This conduct of the Senator from the Twenty-first was entirely inexplicable to the bystanders; for the most flattering eulogy ever pronounced upon the editor of the *Tribune* was uttered by this same MATTOON a few days ago, when he tried to get the Senate's indorsement of Mr. GREELEY for the Mission to St. James. It beat COLERIDGE's eulogy on an ass all to pieces, and was supposed to indicate a "fellow feeling."

THE SHERIFF'S BILL.

The bill increasing the fees of Sheriff O'BRIEN is still in the hands of the Senate Judiciary Committee, where it will be likely to undergo some transformation before it again sees the light.

THE SHIP NEWS BILL KILLED.

The bill authorizing newspaper boats to board vessels coming into New-York harbor for the purpose of obtaining news, was defeated on the third reading in the Senate by a vote of 13 to 16. A motion to reconsider was lost by the same vote.

HALE'S BRIBERY BILL.

Senator HALE's bill for the prevention of bribery, which has already passed the Senate, was reported favorably by the Assembly Judiciary Committee to-day, by a unanimous vote, and without amendments. The Committee consists of Messrs. N. D. SMITH, ARMS, HILTON and KILHAM, Republicans, and Judge MILLER and Mr. CULLEN, Democrats. Judge MILLER is of the opinion that amendments might be made to the bill which would make it more effective, and had it not been that delay at the present stage of the session would have endangered its passage, he would have urged his amendments in Committee. His idea is to place legislators in the position of jurymen, and permit a challenge of the vote of any member of the Legislature upon any bill, on the ground that he is interested in its passage, and unless he can make it appear to the satisfaction of triers that he has no interest directly or indirectly in the bill, he shall not be competent to vote. He would also allow any citizen to arrest the operation of a law by suing out, at any time within thirty days after its passage, a writ in the nature of a *quo warranto*, to investigate the circumstances attending its passage, and whether corrupt means were used in connection therewith.

It is amusing to see the ingenuity displayed to protect the people against their representatives. It strikes your correspondent that the simplest way to prevent bribery and corruption would be for the people to adopt the old fashion of electing honest men to office. But perhaps they can't find them. Indeed, when we come to reflect that there are 128 Assembly Districts in the State and only 5,000,000 inhabitants, I am inclined to think they can't.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The Assembly Committee on Cities to-day reported a bill explanatory of the law relating to the appointment of Police Commissioners, so as to cover the legal question now raised as to the right of the present Legislature to elect a man to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Commissioner ACTON. It was made the special order for this evening.

THE BROADWAY IMPROVEMENT BILL KILLED.

The bill for widening Broadway, from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street came up for third reading to-day and was defeated by a large majority. Mr. BURNS moved an amendment, that no property, except that to be benefitted by the bill, on the line of the street should be taxed for the improvement, which killed the bill.

NO JUNCTION.

The big job known as the "Junction Canal" bill, providing for the purchase by the State of that unprofitable ditch for the magnificent sum of $600,000, was killed on a third reading to-day by a large majority. It was sent back to the Committee, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause.

A GOAK.

The Assembly Committee on Cities reported for consideration a bill to remove the State Capital to New-York City, and that the New Court-house there be turned over for the use of the Legislature. The Democrats all voted for it, because it gives them a chance to build another Court-house. S.

Election of Police Commissioner—The New Constitution.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 21.

The bill introduced this morning legalizing the election of Police Commissioner by the Legislature was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly this evening, and passed by unanimous consent.

The bill submitting the new Constitution to the people at the next Fall election was also ordered to a third reading, with the amendments adopted by the Senate.

No important nominations were sent to the Senate at the Executive Session to-day, and the Governor informs applicants for Harbor Masters, Port Wardens, &c., that there is no prospect of any changes being made.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.....ALBANY, Wednesday, April 21.

The bill in reference to the collection of ship news in New-York Harbor was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Banks, Beach, Bradley, Creamer, Genet, Graham, Murphy, Nichols, Pierce, Van Pelt—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Campbell, Cantwell, Chapman, Crowley, Edwards, Folger, Hubbard, Humphrey, Kennedy, Mattoon, Nicks, O'Donnell, Palmer, Parker, Stanford, Thayer, Williams—16.

Mr. CREAMER moved to reconsider, and that the motion lie on the table. Lost by 11 to 18. The motion to reconsider was then lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Banks, Beach, Bradley, Creamer, [illegible]

[illegible] to incorporate the Little Falls Savings Bank and the Dansville Savings Bank. In relation to the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Railroad, making provision for the support of certain disabled men in Broome.

The New-York City Tax Levy coming up for final passage, the question was lively, intricate and required, before a decision could be had on the passage of this act, and annuity tax thereafter, to order, and cause to be levied and raised by the tax upon estates by law subject to taxation within said county, and to be collected according to law, for use of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, such special amounts of money as such Board shall adjudge and determine necessary for the purpose, to be by said Board specified, for the government of the City of New-York."

Mr. PARKER moved to amend by inserting substantially the amendment offered by him yesterday.

Mr. CROWLEY opposed and Mr. MORGAN favored Mr. PARKER's amendment.

In Executive Session the Senate confirmed SANFORD EARTMAN, of Buffalo, as Commissioner of Public Charities, and also numerous notaries.

The Senate continued the discussion pending the substitute to the Tax bill. The substitute of Mr. PARKER was rejected as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Beach, Bradley, Cantwell, Creamer, Edwards, Graham, Mattoon, Morgan, Murphy, Nicks, Norton, Parker, Pierce, Tweed—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Campbell, Chapman, Crowley, Folger, Genet, Hubbard, Humphrey, Kennedy, Morris, Nichols, O'Donnell, Palmer, Stanford, Thayer, Van Pelten, Williams—16.

Mr. MURPHY offered an amendment that the Board of Supervisors shall determine the amount to be raised for city and county purposes, provided the amounts so raised shall not exceed the estimates for such purposes made by the Mayor, Comptroller and Chamberlain. Lost—14 to 16.

The vote was then taken on Mr. MORRIS' substitute, which was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Beach, Bradley, Cantwell, Creamer, Edwards, Genet, Graham, Hubbard, Morris, Murphy, Nichols, Norton, Pierce, Tweed—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Campbell, Chapman, Crowley, Folger, Humphrey, Kennedy, Mattoon, Morgan, Nicks, O'Donnell, Palmer, Parker, Stanford, Thayer, Van Pelten, Williams—16.

Mr. VAN PELTEN moved to strike out the donations for certain charitable purposes. Lost—4 to 26.

The Tax Levy then received its final reading and was passed—26 to 2, Messrs. CHAPMAN and FOLGER.

Mr. FOLGER offered a concurrent resolution to proceed to the election of a Regent of the University, in place of Rev. Dr. PARKS, on Tuesday next at 12 o'clock; also, on the same date, to elect a Police Commissioner in the place of Mr. ACTON, who is about to resign. Tabled under the rule.

REPORTS.

Amending the charter of Syracuse. Enlarging the boundary of Auburn. Incorporating the village of McGrawville. Increasing the city fund of Utica. Extending Fifth-avenue, Brooklyn, to Atlantic-avenue. For the improvement of Twenty-fifth-street, Brooklyn. Incorporating the Arcade Railway Company, for building an underground railway in New-York—Mr. CAMPBELL, of the Committee, dissenting, the case being reported for consideration. Closing a portion of Bushwick-avenue. Authorizing an extension of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad. Incorporating the Equitable Savings Institution. Regulating the tenure of office of notaries public. Relative to the Bellevue Medical College of New-York. Authorizing the construction of a railroad in Twenty-third-street, New-York—Mr. CAMPBELL dissenting. Regulating the preparation of medical prescriptions. Amending the State Excise law. Amending the Quarantine law. Adversely to exempting firemen from military duty.

Adjourned at 3:20 o'clock.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Board of Regents, announcing a vacancy in the Board, occasioned by the death of Dr. PARKS.

BILLS PASSED.

Fixing the salaries of Justices and Clerks of the Courts of Brooklyn. For an iron bridge over the Genesee Valley Canal at Portageville. To incorporate the City of Watertown.

The bill for widening Broadway between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, and between Forty-second and Forty-seventh streets, was lost by a vote of 34 to 46. On motion of Mr. HITCHMAN, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

To incorporate the Williams Safe Deposit Company. To incorporate the Ione Yacht Club.

The bill providing for the purchase of the Junction Canal of the State, at half a million dollars, coming up for final reading, Mr. SELKRIG moved to recommit, with instructions to amend, as follows:

"The Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to purchase from the President and Directors of the Junction Canal Company, at the price fixed by THURLOW WEED, LYMAN TRUMAN and SILVESTER H. SWAN, who are hereby appointed Commissioners to appraise and value, at a price not exceeding $600,000 of their property, the Junction Canal, connecting, in the City of Utica, to the line of the State of Pennsylvania, where the same connects with the North Branch Canal, of that State; and said Commissioners shall submit their report to the Comptroller within sixty days."

Mr. HUSTED moved to strike out the enacting clause. Carried—68 to 23.

Recess till 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Railroad Committee has reported the Arcade Underground Railroad bill.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Amending the law relative to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners; the bill was afterward recommitted. Incorporating the Washington Mutual Savings Bank. Providing for the submission of the amended Constitution at the next general election. To regulate the fare on the Troy and Boston Railroad. In regard to tenants, joint and in common. In relation to the arsenal on Seventh-avenue—providing for the repair of the same. Adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIPS HOLSATIA AND RUSSIA.

The steamships *Holsatia*, from Hamburg April 6, and Havre April 10, and *Russia*, from Liverpool April 10, and Queenstown April 11, reached this port yesterday, with three days' later news than was previously at hand. Purser O. KLEMERS, of the *Holsatia*, has our thanks for courtesies.

An English gunmaker, Mr. THOMAS WILSON, had an interview with the Emperor NAPOLEON, and had submitted to him an improvement in the Chassepot musket, calculated greatly to increase its efficiency. His Majesty, it is said, was so struck with the practical value and the simplicity of Mr. WILSON's plan that he presented him with a gold medal of himself and the Prince Imperial.

The first of the two balls to be given by M. BURLINGAME, the Chinese Ambassador, has taken place at his hotel, in the Rue du Bel Respiro, Paris. The Mandarins, in grand costume, each followed by two interpreters, one French and the other English, circulated among the company, and were naturally the objects of much curiosity. The whole hotel was soon filled with a fashionable company, including, naturally, a large number of persons of distinction from the United States. Among the diplomatic body were to be seen General DIX, Lord LYONS, Count DE STACKELBERG, DJEMIL-PACHA, Chevalier NIGRA, Count DE SOLMS, &c. At 1:30 o'clock a splendid supper was served, after which dancing was resumed with great spirit and continued until morning. The honors were done by Mr. and Mrs. BURLINGAME, assisted by their youngest son, a student at Heidelberg, and their nephew, Dr. LIVERMORE.

The death, at Saint-Brieuc, (Côtes du Nord,) is announced of Mlle. DE SAINT-PERME, at the age 103 years and three months.

From a recent report of the Italian Navy Minister it appears that during the year 1868 three iron-clads were completed in the Italian dockyards. These vessels were the *Venezia*, a frigate; the *Carracciolo*, a corvette; and the *Alfredo Cappellini*, a gunboat. Their aggregate tonnage was 8,600, their steam power 1,970. Four other iron-clads were in course of construction at the end of the year 1868, and the works were being pushed forward with great activity. It is remarked with satisfaction that Italy is now building her war vessels in her own dockyards, and fitting them for sea without foreign assistance, except in the case of guns, which are of the Armstrong pattern, and which have accordingly to be obtained from England.

"Most of the Sovereigns of Europe," says the *Constitutional*, "have charged their representatives to offer their congratulations to the Pope on the 13th April. A letter from Berlin even announces that the King of Prussia has just given a private audience to the Duke DE RAUDNOR, whom his Majesty is going to send to Rome for the purpose in question. This special proof of respectful deference given by a Protestant monarch to the Head of the Catholic Church," says the *North Eastern Correspondence*, "is here made the subject of much comment."

The Vienna journals announce the early publication of a decree from the Minister of War, ordering a fresh reduction in the effective, and a [illegible]

[illegible] of the navy of this year, and the [illegible] in the view of making economies [illegible] Baron DE GRAMONT, French Ambassador at Vienna, has returned, since his return from Paris, [illegible] confidence in the maintenance of peace.

The senior of Italian Generals, Baron DE LAMARMORA, had died at the age of 85. He had served in the campaigns of 1814 and 1815, and was afterward charged with the military education of the sons of the Archduke CHARLES.

The Levant *Herald* says that the Cretan chiefs have had been for some months in prison for taking part in the late insurrection, had at length been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment, with hard labor; and several of them had already been transferred to the Bagnio where they are to undergo their punishment. The Levant *Herald* adds that, in the absence of more detailed information, it is unable to reconcile this sentence with the general amnesty proclaimed some months ago.

Miss BURDETT COUTTS is said to have proposed to provide Jerusalem with an efficient system of water supply at her own cost, and the scheme which embodies the details of her munificent offer has been laid before the Council of State. The *Levant Herald*, referring to this, says a preliminary report of the Committee to which it has been referred has been made in favor of some features of the proposal, which will probably be accepted in entirety.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Loss of the Steamship Hermann—Over Two Hundred Lives Lost—The Captain's Account of the Disaster.

From the Japan Gazette, Feb. 16.

It is our sad duty to report the loss of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Hermann*. On the night of the 13th inst., at about 9 o'clock, she ran upon a reef about 100 miles down the coast, the weather being exceedingly misty at the time. From the first there was no hope of getting her off, or even of saving the lives of all on board—of whom over 200 perished. The survivors, having landed, walked three days along the coast, when they got a Japanese boat to bring them up to Yokohama, where they arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Captain NEWELL thus recounts the disaster:

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

I was ordered to take command of the *Hermann* as soon as that vessel should return to Yokohama from Yeddo, and did so on the morning of the 13th inst. There were then on board three hundred and fifty passengers and a crew of eighty men. The heavy southwesterly gale which had prevailed for twenty-four hours previously had broken; the wind had veered to N. and E., and the barometer indicating better weather, I proceeded to sea at noon, bound to the Straits of Gaspar. At 4 P. M. we had a fresh breeze, but encountered a heavy southwesterly swell, but wind fresh from N. and E. Passed the breakers on the Mills Ledge, about six miles distant, at 4:30 P. M., and then steered N. E. by E. till 7 P. M.; then steered N. E. by E. ½ E. one hour; then E. N. E. till 7 P. M.; then steered E. by N. ½ N., the wind making about seven knots per hour against the strong wind. These courses should have taken the ship about eight miles from the land at the point of Kawatsu, but I supposed the heavy S. W. sea would set her on shore, and, therefore, thought the distance from land might be about five miles. The second officer was stationed forward in the bows on the lookout. The night was extremely dark and hazy; so that I saw the land very indistinctly, and altered the ship's course to the eastward, in the manner before mentioned, to give the point (distance about seventy-five miles from Yokohama) a wide berth; the native pilot on board having told me that there was a reef off the point, although its existence was not indicated on the chart, nor mentioned in the sailing directions. I steered this course E. by N. ½ N. from 7 till 9 o'clock. I had then no apprehensions whatever, and had just been aft to the standard compass to examine the course made by it, and was going forward again when I heard the cries of the port-bow, and immediately after saw them in sight. I ordered the helm "hard a port." The ship at once answered the movement of the helm, but was caught by a tremendous roller and thrown with great violence upon the rocks, striking first forward and then aft, which raised by the following swell. Successive seas broke over the ship with great violence forced her over the reef, the water filling the ship, meanwhile, rapidly. The vessel thus drifted in shore, the sea breaking outside of her till she had settled fairly upon the bottom, at 12 o'clock, midnight. At this was about 1 o'clock A. M. She had by this time broken open amidship; the bows were stove in, and the hull more or less broken by the foremast. I had concluded at once after striking that it was safest for the people to cling to the wreck, as I thought it would live in the seas about us, and I ordered that the boats should not be lowered. The life-preservers, of which there were a great number, were got up, and the passengers shown their use. I threw up a signal rocket, when the people on shore lighted fires in a little bay on which the own of Kawatsu is situated. At 10:30 P. M. the port boats were swept away, two of them being at once swamped alongside. Some of the crew jumped into the third one, and got clear of the wreck; the fourth, otherwise, close by, floor after I had the starboard boats lowered, which were quickly filled with people. In two of them they cut the painter, and attempted to reach the shore, but were swamped a short distance from the wreck. The third and last boat cast adrift from the wreck, but capsized in lowering over the wreck afforded from the breakers for about half an hour, and then went in toward the shore. As the wreck settled deeper the people came upon the hurricane deck. Between midnight and 1 A. M., one of the gunwels left the wreck on the rocks, and the people forward upon the hurricane deck broke it off amidships, causing loss of life to a number of people collected there. Before the chimney fell, the foremast had gone. The sea reaching the hurricane deck, broke up the whole of it forward, but the after portion floated off almost entire, and remained in this way alongside, and seemed to save forty or fifty people. We then collected on the wheel-houses and in the rigging. The wind and sea moderated rapidly, the former veering round to the south west, and coming off the land very cold and piercing. Some of the people were washed off—some tried to save themselves on pieces of the floating wreck. The boats being mostly life-boats, although swamped, still floated, and were washed into the small bay by the surf, and those who reached them were saved.

It is impossible for me to estimate the loss of life. The ship first struck the reef at 8 P. M., and had not settled, so that the sea dashed and broke up the hurricane deck till about 1 A. M.; and those who were swept away in the various casualties happening in the interval were carried in shore by the surf, while floating by the life preservers or by clinging to prtions of the wreck. We suffered greatly from the cold, and some of those in the rigging proved unable to endure it.

At daylight I found myself lying about three-fourths of a mile from shore, and those in the bay mentioned above. The ship struck about a quarter of a mile further out, but was swept by the heavy rolling seas to the spot where she finally settled. I had little hope, from the appearance of the coast, that those who were in the boats during the night were saved; but, as it proved above, many of them were. About one hundred people still remained on the wreck. Soon one of the ship's boats and a number of native craft came off from shore. The latter would not come alongside, so that I was obliged to transfer people from the wreck to them by means of the lifeboat. When, however, the weather moderated, still more, the Japanese boats came alongside and helped to take off the balance of the people. At 3 P. M., all those who remained by the ship during the night were safely landed on the beach.

Before closing I would remark that the behavior of the Japanese was heroic. When the ship struck, those brave men, suddenly roused from sleep by the awful crash, seemed to comprehend their situation in a moment. No stampede; no disorder. From the first they were quiet and cool, retaining wonderfully their presence of mind, and calmly awaiting the commands of their leader. This officer called them on board, and after consulting with me as to the proper course to be pursued, ordered his men to clear by the ship.

On hearing this they retired to their rooms, where they remained until driven from them by the water rising in the vessel. None of those attempted to leave the ship without permission from the officer in command; and I noticed that those who determined to try swimming ashore, stripped themselves, with the exception of a belt about the waist, and, fastening to this their swords, jumped into the sea.

On arriving at Kawatsu, we mustered fifty-eight officers and crew; the first officer, a waiter, tender and twenty of the crew having been lost. We walked sixty miles through the country, meeting everywhere with kindness, and reaching the head of Yeddo Bay, obtaining the boat which brought us to Yokohama.

Insect Powder.

HOW TO TELL THE GENUINE ARTICLE.—Prof. R. LEON while traveling in Asia, discovered a flower, which, when powdered, is sure death to every kind of insect, from a Cockroach to a Fly. He patented his discovery by letters-patent, Government agents, &c., put his signature upon every flask of the article, and named it LEON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER. He imported his secret to no one but his successor.

Purchasers of Insect Powder—and it is used in almost every house—must see to it that they are not deceived by worthless imitations and counterfeits. The signature of R. Leon is the purchaser's guarantee. Look sharp for it, and buy no Insect Powder that does not bear it. It may be had of Druggists and Family Stores, at 25 cents per flask.

Depôt No. 2 Park-row, New-York.

—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for rheumatism and all diseases of the kidneys. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 102 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

A. Stewart & Co.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., New-York.
Entry entrance opposite Nassau-st.

Watches! Watches!
FULLER &

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Quite a respectable number of persons assembled at the Exchange Salesroom yesterday, and the day's results were very fair. The market seems a little firmer than it did last week, and as the prices now obtained are no more than just, and the old bad features have been almost entirely removed, it is quite probable that the market will from this time forth hold its own, and that no further decline will take place. It looked for a time as though real estate would become a drug, but a better feeling now exists and property-owners feel quite easy again. But little unimproved City property is offered, and the parcels that are offered are generally well-located and desirable, consequently they bring their full value. Improved City property usually sells well, but the demand for it just now is quite light, and the sales comparatively unimportant. The greatest call now is for Brooklyn and country property, and the assortment offered is quite extensive. Messrs. Joughin & Miller have had several large sales of Kings County property, and have been very successful in disposing of it. Next week they will have a sale of 227 lots, situated in the Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn.

Messrs. Wickoff & Little have also had a number of satisfactory sales of property located in the same city. Country property is continuing to be offered quite freely.

Messrs. Mullen, Wilkins & Co. advertise quite an extensive sale to take place at the Getty House, Yonkers, on Tuesday next. It consists of one hundred and thirty acres of land at Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, two and a half miles south of the depot, lying on both sides of the New-York and Albany Post road, and extending to the Hudson River, known as the property of the late William Bolmer. The sale is made by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of J. P. Jenkins, referee.

To-day Messrs. A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Brother, have a large sale at Cranford, N. J. The property consists of one hundred-lille plots, located directly opposite the station of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. A dwelling-house, barn, carriage-house, and about two acres of ground will be sold at the same time and place. A special train will leave the foot of Liberty-street at 11 o'clock A. M. Passes may be had of the auctioneer.

The sales to take place at the Salesroom to-day are as follows:

Messrs. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. will sell a very desirable three-story and basement house and lot on Third-avenue, South Brooklyn, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; lot 25x100, house 22x34, newly finished and in perfect order. The garden is filled with fruit trees, grape vines, shrubs, fruits and flowers; is on the line of cars from Hamilton-avenue Ferry; neighborhood first class and rapidly improving; commands a fine view of the harbor and bay, Staten Island and Jersey shores. Two lots on the south-east corner of the Boston road or Third-avenue, North New-York, Westchester County and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, running through to Lincoln-avenue. Four-story high-stoop brown stone house and lot, No. 104 West Thirty-eighth-street, (old No. 72.) The furniture will be sold with the house. Also five lots on Eleventh-avenue Boulevard, and eight lots on One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets, in the immediate vicinity, five of the lots fronting also on Broadway; part of the estate of the late J. W. Schmidt, Esq.

Messrs. Muller, Wilkins & Co., will sell the four-story English-basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 341 West Thirty-fourth-street. The three-story English-basement brick house and lot situate on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, 403.7 feet west of Third-avenue. The two-story brick house and lease of lot No. 423 West Twenty-fourth-street. The lot and buildings No. 65 Park-street. The elegant country seat of Dr. George H. White, formerly the "Rhinelander estate," situate on Huntington Harbor, one and a half miles north of the village, and contains about twenty-four acres. The situation is high and commands most beautiful inland and water views. There is a fine lawn sloping gently from the house on all sides, and is well shaded with oak and chestnut trees. The outbuildings are all of the best description. This property ranks as one of the most desirable residences on Long Island. Huntington Harbor is reached either by railroad or steamboat, and this property is but a few minutes' drive from the landing or railroad depot. Also, by order of the administrator of James Watson, deceased, the lease of the four lots and building, Nos. 210, 212, 214, and 216 Eleventh-avenue. The lease of lot and building, No. 456 West Twenty-fifth-street. The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 135 West Twenty-first-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Mr. S. Dinger has sold the cottage of Wm. R. Schotts, at Rye Neck, near Mamaroneck, Westchester County, to F. Bullman, of New-York, for $6,000; also, the Jonathan Purdy homestead of 60 acres, in the town of Harrison, adjoining from Mamaroneck depot, for $16,500, to Matthew Cogdent, of New-York; also, the Hickory Grove Factory, water power and cottage, with 12 acres of land, belonging to James T. Rogers, Esq., to Buel T. Hitchcock, of New-York, for $12,000.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK CITY.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 lot s. e. corner of 54th-st. and 4th-av., 22x98.4, W. E. Doubleday $7,700
1 lots s. s. of 54th-st., 24 ft. e. of 4th-av., each 22x98.4, Mr. Fleming 12,600
1 lot adjoining, same size, Mr. Fleming 4,750
2 lots s. s. of 59th-st., 270 ft. e. of 3d-av., each 25x100, Mr. Elliott 3,100
2 lots s. e. of 11th-av., corner of 44th-st., each 25x100, Mr. Lewis 4,400
1 lot s. s. 46th-st., 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100, Mr. Schalk 1,650
1 lot adjoining, same size, Mr. Schalk 1,600
1 lot adjoining, same size, Mr. Schalk 1,500
1 lot adjoining, same size, Mr. Schalk 1,400
1 lot adjoining, same size, Mr. Schalk 1,375
1 lot w. s. 11th-av., 25 ft. n. of 46th-st., 14.10x100, H. P. Fairchild 2,250
1 lots s. s. 94th-st., 160 ft. e. of Riverside drive, each 25x100, S. B. Edge 5,000
3 lots s. s. 95th-st., 200 ft. e. of Riverside drive, each 25x100, S. B. Edge 10,000
3 lots s. s. of 97th-st., 200 ft. e. of Riverside drive, each 25x100, S. B. Edge 10,000
3 lots w. s. of 12th-av., corner of 44th-st., each 25x100, Mr. Dounleday 5,700
4 lots on 94th-st., in rear of above, same size, Mr. Callahan 11,700
1 lots e. s. corner of 38th-st. and 12th-av., each 25x100, Mr. Lefferts 12,000
1 lots s. s. of 12th-av., adjoining above, same size, Mr. Lefferts 12,000
1 lots s. s. corner of 42d-st. and 12th-av., each 25x100, Mr. Fleming 12,000
1 lots w. s. of 41st-st., 97 ft. w. of Riverside drive, each 25x100, Mr. Lefferts 11,450

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

Building and lot Nos. 174 and 176 Front-st., near Pine-st., lot 21.7 ft. front, 27.10 ft. rear, 102 ft. n. s.; 100.9 ft. e. e., John Sexton 30,250
3 story brick house and lot No. 6 East 16th-st., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., lot 25x100, Mr. Lentilhon 32,250

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

4 story brown front house and lot, No. 121 Lexington-av., 44.3 ft. s. of 30th-st., lot 21.10x70, J. S. Winter $25,500

By A. Journeay.

3 story brick house and lot, No. 249 Water-st., near James-slip, lot 17x73.1, Jos. Slevin $7,450

By Joseph Meehuire.

2 lots s. e. of 40th-st., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av., each 25x100.9, James Mathieson $3,250

By D. M. Brown.

3 story brick house and lot No. 262 Grand-st., near Mangin-st., lot 20x75, John Connolly $18,000

BROOKLYN.

By J. Cole's Son.

4 story brick house and lot No. 11 East Warren-st., near Court-st., lot 20x100 ..... $10,000
3 story frame house and lot No. 168 Hyerom-st., 120 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., lot 20x60 4,500
3 story brick house and lot s. s. of Lafayette-ave., near Clinton-st., lot 18x100 5,600
3 story brick house and lot s. s. of Nelson-st., 115 ft. from Clinton-st., equal to new 4,250
3 story brick house and lot s. s. of 4th-place, near Court-st., lot 16.8x100.5 4,100
7 lots s. s. of 60th-st., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x60.8 1,120
5 lots adjoining, same size 700
4 lots s. s. of 60th-st., 275 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100 800
Frame house and lot adjoining, each lot 20x100 1,250
1 lot s. s. Cedar-st., 75 ft. e. of Hunterspoint-av., 25x92 300
2 lots s. s. President-st. and 2 lots s. s. Union-st., 20.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., each 20x100 1,000
4 lots e. s. Portland-av., 140 ft. s. of Flushing-av., each 20x100 2,600

EAST NEW-YORK.

By J. Cole's Son.

1½ story frame house and 2 lots, w. s. Conover-st., 100 ft. s. Broadway, each lot 20x100 ..... $1,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bowery, w. s., known as the Bowery Theatre, irregular ..... Nom.
Harrison-st., No. 44, 22x75 ..... $17,100
Houston-st., n. s., 22 ft. w. of Pitt-st., 22x81 18,100
Madison-st., n. s., 97.4 ft. e. of Rutgers-st., 25x100 7,800
Norfolk-st., No. 38, 25x70 9,500
2d-st., n. s., 325.11 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x100.11 12,000
11th-st., n. s., 146 ft. w. of Avenue D, 16x100.5 4,000
36th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9 975
42d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9 6,500
42d-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x100.5 7,500
42d-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x100.5 7,500
46th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5 3,000
50th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5 1,000
57th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5 ..... Nom.
74th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.4 7,650
87th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.5 ..... $70,000
87th-st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 8th-av., 75x100.5 ..... }
88th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100 7,200
91st-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100 4,000
91st-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5 125,000
92d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 112.8x100.5 30,000
92d-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x102.2 21,000
93d-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5 4,000
93d-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.2 15,375
117th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5 6,000
120th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.11x124.1 4,700
120th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x99.11 5,000
121st-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100.11x100 ..... }
122d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. corner of 10th-av., 100.11x100 37,500
[illegible]-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100 30,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100 7,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100 7,000
Kingsbridge road, between 207th and 210th sts. 13,000

Leases Recorded.

Allen-st., No. 38, 5 years, per year $600
Broadway, No. 722, 3 years and 10 months, per year 7,000
Broadway, No. 371, 5 years, per year 1,050
Bowery-st., Nos. 276, 278 and 280, 7 years, per year 1,400
Fulton-st., No. 116, 1 year, per year 1,200
Fulton-st., No. 134, 5 years, per year 1,900
Sixth-st., No. 150, 3 years, per year 2,000
Walker-st., No. 32, 5 years, per year 2,250
1st-av., n. e. corner of 21st-st., 5 years per year 1,000
2d-av., Nos. 240, 5 years, per year 1,200
2d-av., No. 1,708, 2 years, per year 900
6th-av., No. 766, 3 years, per year 1,500
9th-av., No. 421, 3 years, per year 1,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., s. s., 175.3 ft. e. of Bedford-st., 60.8x 24.11x70.7x24.10 ..... $2,700
Bedford-st., s. e. corner Atlantic-st., 24 ft. front, by rear, part of block, 100.7x100x30x100x30.9 x100x12.9x37.11x115.4x50x64.4x63.8x190—Q.C. 5,750
Bedford-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Rochester-av., 50x 100 400
Clark-st., No. 6, s. s., 60.11 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 20.8x76.5 10,000
Clinton-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Amity-st., 22x90 12,000
Clinton-st., w. s., 76.3 ft. s. of Warren-st., 40x67.10 x18.10x90.10 15,500
Court-st., e. s., 77 ft. n. of Sackman-st., 21x55.6x7.7 x21x55.6 11,000
Court-st., w. s., 94 ft. n. of 1st-place, 22x70 12,500
Douglass-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Smith-st., 22x100 800
Floyd-st., s. s., 240 feet w. of Marcy-av., 100x100 2,800
Park Commission, e. s., 42 ft. n. of Hanson-place, 21x100 15,600
Franklin-st., e. s., 100.4 ft. n. of Noble-st., 125.2x72x51.8 x88x100 1,800
Freeman-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Washington-st., 50 x100 5,850
Grimball and Court-sts., s. e. corner, 102x200 12,800
Hamilton-av., w. s., 444.11 ft. s. of Park-av., 25x80 4,600
Hamilton-av., s. w. corner Smith-st., 25x100 6,000
Houston-st., e. s., 304 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100 1,400
Jefferson-st., e. s., 95.8 ft. s. w. of Bushwick-av., 50x100, R. & S. ..... Nom.
Jefferson-st., e. s., 145.6 ft. s. w. of Bushwick-av., —x100, R. & S. ..... Nom.
Keap-st., n. s., 136 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 48x100 3,070
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Reid-av., 25x80.1 x22.2x100 1,250
Leonard-st., w. s., 163.2 ft. n. of Jackson-st., 16.8x72 1,000
Lynch-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Lee-av., 100x100 1,000
Heyward-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of Lee-av., 60x100 ..... }
Heyward-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100 8,400
Macon-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100 2,000
Macon-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100 16,000
Macon-st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100 2,000
1414 Atlantic-st., s. s., 120 ft. n. w. of 6th-av., 20x 200.4 (C. G. 1868) 700
Pearl-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of High-st., 27.6x27.6 3,200
Penn-st., s. s., 163.4 ft. w. of Lee-av., 20.8x100 3,000
Pulaski-st., n. s., 162 ft. w. of Smith-st., 20.8x100 10,000
Quincey-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 16x 20x146x20 1,600
Remsen-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 22x100 4,400
Rockaway-av., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Lee-av., 25x100 1,800
Sackett-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 18x 24.6x28.9 200
Skillman-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x 100, R. & S. 30
Tiffany-place, s. s. e., 224.6 ft. s. w. of Harrison-st., 25x77.6 1,000
Tillary-st., s. s., 82.9 ft. w. of Pearl-st., 22x100 6,000
Tompkins-place, s. s. e., 100 ft. n. of Harrison-st., 24x112.6 11,000
Union-place, n. s., 97.4 ft. w. of Locust-st., 25x 100.4x72x102.4 2,200
Union-st., s. s., 94.9 ft. w. of Locust-st., 25x 108.6x72x102.4 11,000
Union-st., s. s., 167.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x170 14,200
Warren-st., s. s., 215.1 ft. e. of 6th-av., 27.8x100 13,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 248 ft. e. of Bond-st., 25x100 4,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 248 ft. e. of Bond-st., 25x100 9,000
Wyckoff-st., centre line, 230 ft. e. of Bushwick-av., thence southerly, irregular 1,200
1st and South 10th sts., southerly corner, 102x100 1,300
1st-st., w. s., 80.4 ft. s. of South 5th-st., 25x104.6 4,000
North 10-st., n. s., about 425 ft. e. of 3d-st., 25x80 3,200
South 2d-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 4th-st., 20x72 4,000
3d-st., w. s., 42 ft. s. of South 5th-st., 25x100 1,500
3d-st., w. s., 60 ft. s. of South 5th-st., 25x100 500
South 3d-st., n. s., 276 ft. e. of 7th-st., 19.9x100 2,000
South 3d-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of North 10th-st., 25x100 5,000
South 5th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-st., 20.9x92x 90.6x98 1,000
South 5th-st., s. s., about 125 ft. e. of 12th-st., 25x100 1,100
5th-st., w. s., 60 ft. n. of Ainslie-st., 20x75 1,400
10th-st., 2d Ward Brooklyn, s. w. corner, 19.6x38.6x 28.7x87 12,000
18th-st., s. s., 170 ft. n. w. of 6th-av., 25 ft. front 3,000
26th-st., s. s., 100 ft. n. w. of 3d-av., large front 1,500
30th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.5 975
Bushwick-av. and Furman-st., easterly corner, 100x100, (1869) 1,775
Same property, deed 1869 1,600
Bushwick-av. and Wyckoff-st., s. e. cor., 70x66 1,225
Carlton-av., e. s., 100.10 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 18x 100 3,300
Clifton-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Bergen-st., 19x100 6,400
Clermont-av., e. s., 69.1 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x84.4 x25.5x115 2,800
Flushing-av., n. s., 305.5 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 100 x300.4x38x100.4x78x100 4,400
Flushing and Franklin-ave., n. e. corner, 50x14x 81x72 ft. 125
Franklin-av., s. s., 453.7 ft. e. of Martense-st., 50x200 ..... }
Martense-st., 50x200 ..... } (deed 1868.) 1,400
Fulton and Tompkins sts., n. e. corner, irregular lots, 27.8x108 1,000
Fulton-av., Nos. 2,010, 2,012, 2,014, 2,016, 100x200 20,000
Fulton-st., No. 2,018 6,000
Gates-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 22x100 x177x100x180x200 20,000
Greene-av., n. s., 140 ft. e. of Hall-st., 20x100 24,000
Hudson-av., w. s., 92.9 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 100x75 x100x75 6,000
Hudson-st., e. s., 62.6 ft. n. of Sandiss-st., 24.8x75 6,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Grand-av., 75x200 6,400
Lafayette-av., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100 5,000
Myrtle-av., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Hamilton-st., 100x30x30 x100x135x75 1,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 265.9 ft. e. of East New-York-av., 25x100 65,400
Ridgewood-av., n. s., 76 ft. w. of prospected extension of Nostrand-av., 76x117.6, deed 1868 3,000
Same property, (C. A. G. 1868.) 1,000
Rice-av., e. s., 62.9 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 25x100 1,400
6th-av. and 36th-st., westerly corner, 50.6x100 400
Flatbush road, w. s., adjoining Stone Monument and Thomas Murphy's large tract 40,000
Bay Ridge, Narrows-road, from Bay Ridge to Brooklyn, adjoining R. C. Munro's, Esq., and Sedgwick's right of way, large tract 9,250

QUEENS COUNTY.

North Hempstead.

Road from Roslyn to Hempstead Village, s. w. s., 81 acres, Young's $12,300

Newtown.

Grove-st., s. e. s., lot No. 48, Paynter map, 25x100 ..... $200

East Astoria.

4th-av., s. e. s., 200 ft. n. e. of Pierce-st., 50x100 ..... $700

Astoria.

Washington-st., e. s., 275 ft. n. of Fulton-st., 25x 100 ..... $1,600
Camelia-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Primrose-st. 4,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

1st-st., e. s., lot 10, map Livingston's Landing, 40 x120 ..... $5,100
Chestnut-st. and Albany Post-road, n. w. corner, 120x120 6,000

Morrisania.

Brennan-st., s. s., lots Nos. 174 and 176, Melrose South, 100x100 ..... $2,000
Concord-st., s. w. s., 225 ft. n. w. of College-av., 20x100 300
1424-24-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x100 4,000
19th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Morris-av., 100x100 6,000
Grove-st., n. e. s., 120 ft. n. e. of Morris-av., 40x88 2,800
Morris-av., e. s., 62 ft. from Benson-st., 25x100 600
Morris-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Benson-st., 25x100 600

New-Rochelle.

White Plains road, 100 ft. s. of Garden-st., 35x100 ..... $2,600

North Salem.

Garton Bridge road, n. e. s., Gardner's property, ½ acre $3,000
Levi Ellis' property, Halstead road, 155 acres 20,500

West Farms.

Lafayette-av. and Warren-st., n. e. corner, 104x 125 ..... $1,200
Prospect-av., e. e. s., lots Nos. 25, 26 and 27, Fordham, 100x100 4,700

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Broad and Thomas sts., s. e. corner, 82x100 ..... $17,000
Camp and Orchard sts., s. e. corner, 25x100 10,000
Berry-st., n. s., indefinite lot, 246 ft. front 900
Perry-st., n. s., indefinite lot, 25x104 9,000
Monroe-st., s. s., 319 ft. e. of Hamburg place, 25x 100 900
Lock-st., e. s., 450 ft. from South Orange-av., 25x 91 1,300
Littleton-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Cabinet-st., 100x 100 1,200
South, Broad and Emmet-sts., s. w. corner, 100 ft. front 5,000
Thomas-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Clinton-av., 40x100 1,000
West Kearney-st., s. s., 187 ft. from Broad-st., 40x98 24,000
Wverly-place, n. s., 94 ft. from Barclay-st., 25x 101 900

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Erie-st., e. s., 66.8 ft. s. of South 7th-st., 16.8x100 ..... $6,300
Newark-av., n. s., 33 ft. w. of Jersey-av., 33x92 16,750
Prospect and South 6th sts., n. e. cor., 50x100 21,000
Erie-st., s. s., 66 ft. e. of Washington-st., 33x92 4,000
South 2d-st., e. s., 60 ft. w. of Erie-st., 20x95 6,000

Hoboken.

Garden-st., e. s., 102 ft. s. of 6th-st., 25x100 ..... $3,000

Hudson City.

Clinton-st., w. s., lot No. 113, block No. 16, Van Vorst's, 25x100 ..... $1,000

Bergen.

Church-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Tuers-av., 25x100 ..... $4,500
White-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Hudson-av., 25x100 1,200
Lots Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, (over parts,) block No. 13, West Bergen, 25x100 500

Bergenline.

Avenue D, w. s., 100 ft. s. of South-st., 50x100 ..... $2,000

Greenville.

Lots Nos. 36 and 37, block No. 1, map Greenville Grove, 50x100 ..... $600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 70 West 43d-st., between 5th and 6th ave., 25.11x100.5; parlors and dining parlor finished in black walnut; furnace, marble mantels; price, $16,000; half cash. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—ONE THREE AND ONE FOUR-story brick dwelling houses, on 46th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.; doors, parlor trimming and stairs black walnut; plated refrigerators, &c.; complete. Apply on the premises of WAITE & BENJAMIN.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FIRST-class brown-stone house and lot No. 39 West 47th-st., near 5th-av., lot 25x100.5. Apply on the premises.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

JAMES HOGG,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 1,365 Broadway, near 38th-st.

Has for sale a corner store and dwelling on 3d-av. and 52d-st.; also, four four-story houses with stores on 2d-av., near 116th-st.; a very desirable three-story frame house, near 3d-av., near 54-st.; four lots, corner 3d-av. and 91st-st.; thirty East River water-front lots, and other west-side property of the desirable value.

FOR SALE—NO. 6 WEST 38TH-ST.—FOUR-story brown-stone front, tall stoop; all modern improvements; possession immediately. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BROWN-STONE front house, with ten rooms and every modern convenience, in perfect order; cash, $8,000; price, $18,000; newly furnished and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply at No. 43 4th-av., to Dr. DIXON, between 9 and 11, and 7 and 8 only.

A HOUSE FOR SALE ON THE BEST part of West 23d-st., a four-story English basement brick, 37x100; 12 rooms, newly painted all through; new heaters, splendid order; price $24,000. BORREL & CLARKE, No. 13 East 23d-st., near 4th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST., AN elegant modern-built house for sale at a very low price; do. on Madison-av., near 41st-st., others near 4th and Madison avs., $24,000 to $40,000 and upward. W. F. REYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE, nine full lots, splendidly located on a Boulevard block near the 23d-st. Ferry; terms easy. Apply at No. 225 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, four stories, basement and cellar, No. 12 West 46th-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 107 EAST 26th-st. Apply to G. W. DURFEE, National Bank of the State of New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 20 WILLIAM-ST. APPLY to Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 4 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A THREE-story brown-stone front, basement and sub-cellar; a great bargain; house in perfect order and all the modern improvements; water on third story; dining-room on the parlor floor; has "Holmes" burglar alarm; possession immediately; carpets will be sold with the house if desired; seven minutes' walk from ferry; price $10,500. Apply to HENRY DALLERY, Jr., No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE THREE-story finished attic and basement house No. 84 First-place; all improvements, in perfect order, and on easy terms; location unexceptionable. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—IN THAT SPLENDID LO-cality of Brooklyn on Pacific-st., near New-York-av., three three-story brick high basement and sub-cellar houses, with all modern improvements. Go see them.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR Sale on Orange Mountain, New-Jersey, while 15 acres, or more, if desired; one of the most delightful residences in that State. House 90x70 feet; 3 stories and attic; 20 rooms; all conveniences of city, with the supply of excellent water throughout the house, from living springs, and all the conveniences of a city house; outbuildings consist of first-class stone stable and carriage-house, gardener's house, greenhouse, 2 vineries in full bearing; gardener's house, cow-house and all the usual buildings on a gentleman's country seat; fully supplied with water from springs; 6 acres in pleasure grounds; 2 acres in kitchen garden, vineries and peaches, large garden, &c.; imported fruit trees of choice varieties; also shade and forest trees and evergreens in great variety. There is a brook running through the place, with the celebrated Iron Spring on this place, which makes this property very valuable for a physician or a hotel. For price and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—"LOCHLAND," THE ELEGANT country seat of Gerard Smith, built and formerly occupied by Geo. F. Stone, Esq., of New-York City, comprising sixty-four acres on the shores of Seneca Lake, half a mile south of the beautiful village of Geneva; the mansion is a large and very handsome and commodious three-story brick dwelling, handsomely in the modern improvements; the grounds are large and handsomely laid out with shrubbery; there are spacious grounds for a kitchen garden, fruit trees, (with ice,) garden, abundance of fruit, tenant-house and barns, and most thorough outbuildings generally. This is a rare chance to purchase one of the most complete homes in the country. For further terms and further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., where photographs and survey can be examined; or to GERRIT H. SMITH, Geneva, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON LAKE MOHEGAN, WEST-chester County, 1 hour by train from Harlem, nine miles south of Lake Mahopac, and adjoining the residence of G. Merle Smith, of Brooklyn, a large

SWISS COTTAGE,

containing twelve rooms, bathing, laundry, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; carriage-house, with five stalls and three finished rooms for servants; ice-house filled; boat-house, there is a dock, boat and bath-house; grounds, which cost $4,000, are in the finest fully laid out with every variety of shrubbery, ornamental and fruit trees, and command an extended view of the lake; outbuildings complete; 2 never-failing wells of excellent water. Also, the furniture if desired. Possession immediately.

For price, permit and views apply to P. O. HARMON, No. 271 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN the beautiful City of New-Haven, Conn., whose educational and other advantages as a home are unsurpassed in the country. Location central, within five minutes of Postoffice, Exchange, and business centre; excellent neighborhood, pleasant healthy, quiet. House nearly new, substantially built, handsomely finished, well supplied with all modern conveniences, spacious grounds, well stocked, tastefully arranged, besides bath-rooms, pantries and closets. Grounds pleasant, available for building other dwellings, rapidly increasing in value. Furniture will be held with the place if desired. Will be sold to about breaking up housekeeping. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON THE east bank of the Hudson River.—For sale a country seat on the bank of the New-York Central, 1,200 feet on the Hudson River, and commanding the superb views of the river and inland; the mansion is located on a fine grove of forty-forest trees; it is about 40 feet from the Central Hudson River Depot, containing in all about 15 large rooms, 2 water-closets, bath-room, water and gas throughout, 2 furnaces, bells, speaking tubes, marble mantels and grates in every room, and all the appurtenances of a gentleman's country seat, gate house, greenhouse, &c., all in good order; 42 acres of ground, all under the highest state of cultivation; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ATTENTION! ALL WANTING FARMS!— Cheap farm and fruit lands, village lots, water powers for manufacturing, for sale, at Brickabyn, Ocean County, N. J., forty-four miles from New-York on railroad; 20 acres, $200; 5 acres, $100; fine land, superior for all crops; country just rolling, healthy, healthy and utility; climate mild and proverbially healthy; water soft and pure; no fever and ague; sold only to actual settlers; terms, $10 down and $10 per acre, and upward. For circulars and map address, as above, R. W. BRIGHAM, Agent at Brickabyn; ROBERT CAMPBELL, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT NECK, L. I., 18 miles from New-York, 40 acres of the choicest land on the Sound, over a mile water front, very desirable for villa sites, in plots from 5 to 10 acres; 1 mile from landing; 3 from depot; communication with City frequent; 10 cars and boats; location unsurpassed; fly to Sag Harbor; 3 miles from Cold Spring; will sell any for the residence of gentlemen doing business in the City. Terms easy. For maps and particulars, apply to E. A. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, No. 11 Pine-st.

A LARGE, FINE HOUSE, NEARLY new, in Westchester County, Rye-station, 45 minutes' ride from railroad depot and Long Island Sound; 16 acres of land; good barn, fine stables, barn, ice-house, &c., beautiful lawn and shade; well supplied with water and fruit; very desirable; will be furnished if desired; rent $1,000 per annum. S. DINGEE, No. 9 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, the furniture of a first-class country residence on Harrison-st., here; about 1 mile from depot, two horses and carriages and ornamental grounds; fruit trees and vines in full bearing; grapery, green-house, gardener's cottage, stable, &c.; place fully furnished and in complete order. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 346 Broadway, or Orange.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL PLACE in New-Jersey, one hour from New-York by rail, three-fourths of a mile from station; half acre of ground well laid out, garden made, new plank fence; house contains eight rooms; good cellar; water in the house; new outbuildings; plenty of shade and fruit; schools and churches convenient. Apply at the office of BORAINE, RAFT & CO., No. 67 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE of 42 acres at Cold Spring, in the Highlands of the Hudson, three-quarters of a mile from railroad depot; modern-built dwelling-house, with gardener's house, stable and other outbuildings; fine River and mountain views; possession June 15. Apply to L. G. PEARSON, Relief Insurance Company, No. 149 Broadway.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—FUR-nished or unfurnished, a modern house, with all the conveniences, and beautifully located on the East River, at Throgmorton's Neck, Long Island, a few brown-stones from Westchester, on Pacific-st., Brooklyn. For particulars and views of the same apply to the owner, J. G. AGIS, No. 163 William-st.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE FINEST LO-calities in Newark, N. J., a house containing ten rooms, marble mantels, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; lot 25x100, on paved street; no house nearer eight minutes' walk from depot; price $8,000; part cash. For particulars address C., Box No. 118 Times Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and farms to let for the ensuing year, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 346 Broadway, N. Y., or 11 A. M., Orange, corner Main and Cross Sts., 1 to 3 P. M.

A HANDSOME MODERN COTTAGE and 17 acres fine land, in Westchester County, near railroad depot and Long Island Sound; good shade, barn, ice-house, &c.; price $6,000. Also, 15 acres lawn, large variety of fruit and shade; very desirable and cheap; price $10,000. S. DINGEE, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J., two nice cottage houses, containing 5 and 7 rooms, near depot; will be sold cheap; also, a splendid farm of 47 acres; good dwelling, large barn, &c. Apply to GEO. H. LYON, No. 40 Pine-st.

ECHO POINT—TEN ACRES, LOCATED AT New-Rochelle; most charming place on Long Island Sound. Price, $10,

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Passage Upward from Passenger Steamers, sail as follows:
DALIAN.....April 10 | CALEDONIA.....May 12
BRITANNIA.....April 26 | EUROPA.....May 26
IOWA.....May 1 | INDIA.....June 9
COLUMBIA.....May 12 | DORIAN.....June 23
and each succeeding SATURDAY, and alternate RIVER, up to cabin, from Pier No. 20 North
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $70.
Intermediate Cabins, good for 10 meals, $40.
Steerage Outfits, $20; Intermediate, $30.
Passengers booked to and from Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Cedar-st., or at the Company's office, No. 2 Broadway, corner New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE, SATURDAY, May 1
LAFAYETTE.....BOURNE, SATURDAY, May 15
ST. NAZAIRE.....TRAMOND, SATURDAY, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS.....BURNOUF, SATURDAY, June 12
Rates of passage payable in gold (wine included):
TO BREST OR HAVRE, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $105 and $65.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by using this line, avoid the annoyance of being examined at England, and save the cost, trouble and expense of crossing the Channel, twice.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA.....WEDNESDAY.....April 28
SIBERIA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 5
SCOTIA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 12
CHINA.....SATURDAY.....May 15
CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 19
AUSTRALIAN.....WEDNESDAY.....May 26
Passage money (payable in gold).
Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$80
Steerage Passengers carried.....$35
No goods or packages received on board on the day of sailing.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value thereof are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 45 North River, WEDNESDAY.
MANHATTAN, 2,000 tons.....April 28, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO (New), 3,000 tons.....May 5, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 3,000 tons.....May 12, at 4 P. M.
NEVADA, 3,000 tons.....May 19, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,000 tons.....May 26, at 4 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold).....$80
STEERAGE.....(Currency).....$30
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM LAWRENCE & BUTLER, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, April 24, 7 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, April 24, 7 P. M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday, May 1, 10 A. M.
Pier Hudson-st.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, May 8, 12 M.
TUESDAY, from Pier 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$30
To Paris.....135 | To Paris.....40
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
(St. Johns, N. F., by) (Halifax.....15
(Halifax.....15 | (St. Johns, N. F., by) (Halifax.....20
(Halifax.....20
Passengers booked to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Cedar-st., or at the Company's office, No. 2 Broadway, corner New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE, SATURDAY, May 1
LAFAYETTE.....BOURNE, SATURDAY, May 15
ST. NAZAIRE.....TRAMOND, SATURDAY, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS.....BURNOUF, SATURDAY, June 12
Rates of passage payable in gold (wine included):
TO BREST OR HAVRE, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $105 and $65.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by using this line, avoid the annoyance of being examined at England, and save the cost, trouble and expense of crossing the Channel, twice, and of passing the Custom-House twice.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA.....WEDNESDAY.....April 28
SIBERIA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 5
SCOTIA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 12
CHINA.....SATURDAY.....May 15
CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 19
AUSTRALIAN.....WEDNESDAY.....May 26
Passage money (payable in gold).
Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$80
Steerage Passengers carried.....$35
No goods or packages received on board on the day of sailing.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value thereof are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 45 North River, WEDNESDAY.
MANHATTAN, 2,000 tons.....April 28, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO (New), 3,000 tons.....May 5, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 3,000 tons.....May 12, at 4 P. M.
NEVADA, 3,000 tons.....May 19, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,000 tons.....May 26, at 4 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold).....$80
STEERAGE.....(Currency).....$30
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM LAWRENCE & BUTLER, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, April 24, 7 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, April 24, 7 P. M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....Saturday, May 1, 10 A. M.
Pier Hudson-st.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, May 8, 12 M.
TUESDAY, from Pier 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$30
To Paris.....135 | To Paris.....40
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
(St. Johns, N. F., by) (Halifax.....15
(Halifax.....20 | (St. Johns, N. F., by) (

FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

Annual Meeting of the National Board—Report of the Executive Committee—Retired Insurance—Finance—The Storage of Petroleum and its Products.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters met at No. 156 Broadway yesterday, at noon. There was a large attendance, nearly all of the large insurance companies of the United States being represented.

Mr. JAMES M. MCLEAN, President, occupied the chair, and WILLIAM CONKEE, Jr., acted as Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. D. A. HEALD, Chairman of the Executive Committee, read a report.

It seems that the last fourteen months have been less severe to the general insurance interests of the country than any like period since 1861. The organization of the National Board has been perfected in its branch or local Boards throughout the United States. The Committee urge that the work of rating should be actively pursued, and also urgently ask a more liberal code of legislation upon insurance matters, and attribute just appreciative encomiums to the ignorance of legislators on the subject of taxation is briefly discussed. The tax of one and a half per cent. on gross receipts yielded last year to the Government $2,326,726. A committee was appointed to ask Congress to modify the rate, but without success. The report then goes on to say that the public statistics for the past ten years show that the cost of conducting the business of fire insurance has been but a little short of a per cent. If, then, we add this to the cost of losses absorbed by itself, there will remain of this sum only one-tenth to the companies, from which a tax equivalent to 15 per cent. is thus deducted. In addition to this, whenever this apparent profit becomes available for dividends, or is divided, there is another tax of five per cent. to be paid. So that in fact every dollar, that is made from the business as such, is subject to a tax of twenty per cent. Considerable attention is devoted to the question of the percentage of profits, and from the whole capital employed for ten years past in this country, is adduced the following aggregate:

Year.	Capital.	Dividends.	Per centage.
1859	$27,288,318	$4,186,589 74	$24 19
1860	28,008,760	3,936,141 07	17 73
1861	28,294,320	3,220,749 76	10 03
1862	28,684,260	3,224,287 61	11 11
1863	28,246,703	3,537,331 31	10 73
1864	31,620,948	4,141,374 42	9 94
1865	44,522,750	4,616,607 11	10 42
1866	46,410,260	3,500,239 70	7 31
1867	46,633,732	3,774,238 98	8 07
1868	48,112,022	1,057,964 00	30 23
Total	$379,020,934	$30,308,063 18	$10 00

The gross capital of all the companies doing business in New-York at the beginning of 1868 was $31,141,362; their gross assets, $48,135,022 48; their gross liabilities, including reinsurance, $6,169,648 31; and their net surplus over capital and liabilities, $10,804,030. At the close of 1868, the gross capital was $48,112,022; gross assets, $66,978,250; and gross liabilities, $18,866,448, and net surplus over capital and liabilities, $16,044,162. It would appear that the divisible profits yet undivided amounted to $6,840,132. To determine the net profits of the business, as a business, we should deduct the enhanced value of the stocks held by the companies, estimated, by a very well known, a large amount of Government securities. But as we have no reliable data from which to make the calculation, we have been compelled to omit any deductions on that account. If, therefore, we add the amount of dividend we deduct losses of capital, and add difference in net assets derived from the business, we shall have the sum of $38,905,064 as the net division profits of the business for ten years on an aggregate capital of $379,020,934, or an average yearly percentage of 10 23-100 per cent. The amount of losses, which are the direct result of arson, is considered to be increasing every year. Individual cases attract little or no public attention, and even with practical underwriters, who may suffer by them, are soon forgotten; but when aggregated their amount is truly alarming. In order to arrive at some approximate percentage of losses which are the result of incendiarism, your Committee issued a circular to all the Companies, asking an estimated percentage of such loss, and great care was taken to believe only the results of design on the part of the insured, or the direct not of an incendiary. To this circular seventy companies have responded, and the average estimate is thirty-two per cent.

FINANCE.

Mr. WALTER PAINE, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that at the last report there remained in the treasury $464 05
Receipts during the year 20,143 50
Total 20,607 55
Disbursements 13,866 40
Balance in the treasury 6,741 15

It is estimated that the outstanding claims amount to about $1,800. The Committee recommend that the tax for the ensuing year be fixed at $50 for every $100,000 of capital represented.

LOCAL BOARDS, RATES AND COMMISSIONS.

Mr. E. W. CROWELL, Chairman of the Committee on Local Boards, Rates and Commissions, read a report showing that 75 local Boards have been organized, and 300 tariffs formed. The Committee say that the large commissions paid by the National Board tends to injure the business, by inducing agents to divide commissions with the assured. In conclusion, the Committee say that the constant tampering with rates is a growing evil with local Boards.

THE STORAGE AND SALE OF PETROLEUM.

Mr. OAKLEY, Chairman of the special Committee on the storage, sale, &c., of petroleum, kerosene and other products of petroleum, presented a report, of which the following are the leading features:

They find a general want of regulation in the various cities of the United States—a few having ordinances relating to gasoline, benzine and naphtha, but scarcely any of them ordinances relative to kerosene, carbon and similar oils, which, in their opinion, cannot consistently be classed with naphtha, but which have more alarmingly prejudicial to the interests of fire underwriters than any other of the petroleum products. The investigations made by the Board of Health, and by the Board of Health, and next by the Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, show that out of seventy-nine specimens examined by the Board of Health, only one responded of a certain test. The other, upon further examination by the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, was that in 68 experiments and tests, the average varnishing test was only 32 degrees, while the average varnishing test was 110 degrees.

The Committee recommend the adoption of a series of rules with regard to vessels carrying naphtha, gasoline, benzine or spirits of petroleum.

The report further recommends that there be regulations adopted by the insurance companies in regard to the carrying of these articles by vessels upon our rivers, and also, a few of which are largely covered by policies of fire insurance.

The Committee also report the regulations adopted by the Executive Committee, Feb. 24, 1869, relative to the storage, sale, and use of crude and refined petroleum products, and to use the same under the ordinances to be adopted, with the recommendation that all local boards be required to adopt the same as a part of their rules and regulations.

In conclusion the Committee recommend the adoption of an ordinance providing that:

Crude petroleum, earth or rock oil, or any of their products, may be stored only in detached and properly ventilated warehouses, the outer walls of which shall be of brick, stone, iron, or other incombustible material, by having raised sills at least two feet high, or the ground floor of which shall be at least two feet below the level of the street or adjoining yard, or so constructed as to prevent the overflow of such warehouse, and that the quantities to be so kept or stored; which said warehouses shall not be occupied in any part as a dwelling, and if less than a hundred barrels, shall be separated by a brick or stone wall at least ten feet in height and sixteen inches thick, constructed in such manner as may be prescribed by the Board of Fire Commissioners, and that the fire test of which shall be less than 110 degrees Fahrenheit, determined by authorized inspectors, using approved instruments, the barrels or packages containing the same to be legibly marked or stamped with said inspectors' official stamp or mark; that no greater quantity than one barrel may be kept within any building not used exclusively for the storage of such articles; and that no person or persons, corporation or association, keeping on sale or for use any crude petroleum, naphtha, gasoline, kerosene, carbon, earth or rock oil, or other product of petroleum, shall use any artificial light while drawing any of the articles.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling at 2 o'clock, after a recess, the Convention took up the report of the Committee on Form of Policy, and adopted it without debate.

The report of the Special Committee on the storage and sale of petroleum and gasoline was then taken up for discussion.

The report of the Committee on local rates being reached, Mr. CROWELL offered the following:

Whereas, The present mode of calculating Commissions (whereby a stated percentage is allowed upon premiums received, regardless of the cost of insurance) is a serious error, and one demanding immediate reform; be it

Resolved, "That from and after May 1st, 1869, all companies connected with the National Board of Fire Underwriters hereby pledge themselves that the rate of commission which they will allow to Agents to whom over ten per cent. commission is paid, shall be calculated only upon the net premiums that the Company after deducting taxes, losses, adjusting, and other agency expenses, have earned."

The resolution was debated at length by Mr. Crowell, Mr. Ducaud, Mr. Garrigue, Mr. Sydenstricker, of Baltimore; Mr. Howard, Mr. Bleecker and Mr. Bean, of Boston.

Mr. BEAN offered as a substitute the following:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Board, the commission paid to agents should not exceed ten per cent. on gross premiums.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to take measures to carry the above into effect.

A motion was made to lay the substitute upon the table, which was put to a vote and lost, and the further consideration of the subject was then postponed until this morning at 11 o'clock.

The New-York Medical University.

As previously stated in the TIMES, several complaints have been made at the Mayor's office against the proprietor of the "New-York Medical University," in Union-square. (Dr. J. WALSHAM SCOTT.) charging that the institution is a "bogus" affair, and that the staff of medical men, said to be employed by Dr. SCOTT, exists only in the fertile imagination; also, that his diploma as an M. D. is not a regular one, but that SCOTT's name has been inserted fraudulently. These affidavits are made by a person formerly in Dr. SCOTT's employment.

Yesterday, however, other complaints were made by patients of Dr. SCOTT. One asserts that the complainant's nose was much injured by a potion applied by Dr. SCOTT for the cure of catarrh; another that the complainant, who formerly weighed 180 pounds, was reduced to 120 under the doctor's treatment; while several persons assert that they have not at all been benefited by Dr. SCOTT's treatment, which is understood to be of the eclectic school.

The Mayor is somewhat puzzled as to what course to take in this matter. He very naturally thinks that if he should entertain complaints of patients who have not been benefited, or who have been rendered worse by medical treatment, every practitioner in the City would be speedily arraigned before him, and, dreading such an immense labor, he disposed of, let the complainants look for a redress of their grievances in a civil suit.

SPIRITUAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

Are the Shades of the Departed Really Photographed?—Investigation of the Mumler Case—Ex-Judge Edmonds on Ghosts and Goblins—Curious and Interesting Testimony.

The Court-room of the Special Sessions was yesterday crowded with an auditory anxious to hear the proceedings in the case of The People vs. WM. H. MUMLER, the photographer of alleged disembodied spirits, whose arrest was caused some time since on the ground of obtaining money from the public by fraud, trick and device. It will be recollected that, on complaint being made to him that Mr. MUMLER, of No. 630 Broadway, was carrying on a swindling operation by pretending to produce photographs of departed persons in their incorporeal state, Mayor HALL instructed Mr. Jos. H. TOOKER, his First Marshal, to investigate the matter, and if there appeared sufficient ground to warrant it, to make the proper affidavit and to prefer a complaint against MUMLER in Court. Mr. TOOKER followed his instructions, and the result was MUMLER's arrest. He was held to bail and the primary examination into the case was set down for yesterday at 3 o'clock A. M. The photographs taken by MUMLER are not only counterfeit presentments of the parties who sit for their pictures, but on each there is also a shadowy outline of some one, lady, gentleman or child, as the case may be, which purports to represent the ghostly form of some departed relative or friend, who, at the time of the sitting, is in closest affiliation with the person being photographed. The affidavit of Mr. TOOKER, on which the complaint against MUMLER is based, is, in effect, that he visited Mr. MUMLER's gallery and asked to have his photograph taken in connection with some deceased relative with whom he was in sympathy; that he was promised such a photograph, but did not get it; that when he went into the establishment and made his business known, Mrs. MUMLER, wife of the prisoner, went up stairs, while he (TOOKER) was detained in the lower room by a Mr. SILVER, partner of MUMLER, for about ten minutes; at the expiration of that time he went up to the operating-room, where his photograph was taken by MUMLER, but that it contained no representation of any one whom he knew in this life; and that he believes the business pursued by MUMLER to be simply a system of trickery to obtain money fraudulently from the public.

THE LOOKERS-ON.

Judge DOWLING, before whom the examination is being made, took his seat on the bench promptly at 9 o'clock. The Court-room was filled, many of the spectators being ladies. There was present a motley array of believers in the spiritual doctrine. Old men with long white beards, and gray hair pushed behind their ears, sickly sentimental eyes, and endaverous, lanter-jaw and phrylognomies; young believers of effeminate look, who had the general appearance of having stretched their necks to the utmost tension by constant endeavors to peer into the shadowy world "on the other side of Jordan;" women, young and old, whose countenances betokened the fleet of their affiliation with the "strong-minded" of their sex, and whose lives, seemingly, are spent in endeavors to ascertain precisely "what's up" in the happy land of Canaan;" elderly Spiritualists, lank and lean, of sanctimonious and golden spectacles, whose intimacy with ghosts, ghouls and goblins damned has apparently rendered them oblivious to everything that is transpiring around them in this mere material world, but who can discourse in sesquipedalian phrase of the minutest matters affecting the economy of the spheres. Besides these, there were present unbelievers in the theory of spirit manifestations; many who came to enjoy the fun of the thing, and to see how far the doctrine of "spirits connected" is being carried; and a sprinkling of roughs, whose villainous countenances gave evidence of the little faith they had in a hereafter of any sort, but who would not scruple, if opportunity presented, to give the spirit of man or woman a sudden exit from its mortal shroud, "for stamps."

"MUMLER."

Mr. MUMLER, the accused, sat beside his counsel, Messrs. DAY, JNO. D. TOWNSEND and A. E. BARRS, and presented the appearance of one not cognizant of being a persecuted individual, but willing to become a martyr "for the cause." He is a stout, well-proportioned gentleman, bald-headed, aged about 40 years, of bold brown eyes, full round face, black whiskers of faultless cut, and what he has of hair is inclined to curl. Messrs. EDWARDS GRERY and Assistant District-Attorney BLISS appeared for the prosecution.

MARSHAL TOOKER ON THE STAND.

When the case was called, both sides answered ready, and Mr. Day called Marshal Tooker to the witness stand for cross-examination. The Marshal testified that his name was Joseph H. Tooker; that he did not often visit Mumler's gallery; he visited it in the name of William H. Bowditch when he visited Mr. Mumler's gallery; was directed to go there by the Mayor; he had seen complaints having been made at the Mayor's office against the prisoner; he went to work the case up and see if there was any truth in the complaints; expected to have his photograph taken with his friend, Bowditch; did not go there in any way; did not expect any spirit forms to appear in connection with it; photograph was taken; could not say that he noticed any trickery in the manner of taking it; is no expert in photography; on getting his photograph he went to Mr. Silver, Mr. Mumler's partner, witness was promised a portrait of himself with that of some deceased relative with whom he was in sympathy; paid the money; did not see any spirit form in the portrait; therefore, considers that he was deceived.

Mr. Day said he had no desire to cross-examine any other witness for the prosecution.

Mr. GREGORY, for the defense, said that he rested his case here, on the affidavits already in the hands of the Court and on the cross-examination just finished.

GOING TO THE RESCUE.

The defense then called as its first witness, William P. Slee, who testified that he was a Photographer in Binghamton, Broome County, and followed that business twelve years; called at Mr. Mumler's place in Broadway some time ago for the purpose of investigating the matter of spirit photography; went there by invitation of Mr. Mumler; was in the operating-room; watched the whole process of preparing a plate for taking these alleged spirit pictures; saw no portraits of witnesses were taken; saw no trickery; on each plate, when developed, there appeared, indeed, nothing unusual in Mumler's manner of preparing the plates; he proceeded to work exactly as he (witness) would in his own gallery; witness was sitting in a chair; he (or yet his head on the camera) that was the only unusual thing done on the occasion. Mumler afterward visited witness's gallery in Pooghkeepsie.

Mr. GREGORY asked if witness had ever seen anything done in Pooghkeepsie; the complaint was confined to acts done in New-York, and the testimony should be close. The Court overruled the objection, and allowed the witness to proceed.

Mumler visited witness' gallery by invitation, and took some spirit pictures there; he used witness' materials; witness took with him from New-York; produced the same effects as in his own gallery; in Brooklyn; as in New-York he put his hand on the camera; that was the only thing out of the usual mode that witness noticed.

MUMLER'S PARTNER HAS A "HAX."

Mr. GREGORY gentlemen said to be the "Mr. Silver" who is engaged in business with Mumler, although he never has been passed by that name, was then sworn. He corroborated the testimony of Marshal Tooker as to having had his photograph taken; eight years ago, he said, he was commissioned by Andrew Jackson Davis to investigate the process employed by Mumler in Boston; his witness efforts were put forth to expose any fraud on the part of Mumler, but he could find no fraud; he was a believer in the philosophy of Andrew Jackson Davis; he knew Davis; not related to answer queries as to his belief in spiritualism or spiritual manifestations. Witness then takes at Mumler's; he spoke about, and the methods used to produce what he termed bogus spirit photographs, corroborating the testimony of Mr. Tooker; he (witness) was staying with Mr. Tooker; he said; I cannot remember the fact of Mr. Tooker's visit, nor the exact time of it; I did not say to him that I was able to produce the likeness of a deceased friend; I was not present when the picture of Mr. Tooker was taken; when I was asked whether it was possible to produce the picture of a designated departed friend, I said that the photograph would be that of a spirit recognized in sympathy with the sitter; I never said or asserted that these pictures were produced by supernatural means; I was kept by Mr. Mumler to explain to customers the principles governing spiritual photography. In reply to Judge Dowling, witness said that Mrs. Mumler was in the room when Marshal Tooker's portrait was taken; the suspicions expressed by Marshal Tooker are unfounded, in his opinion.

A VETERAN SPIRITUALIST'S EXPERIENCE.

Ex-Judge John W. Edmonds was the next witness. He testified to having visited Mr. Mumler's gallery by invitation of Dr. John F. Gray and a Mr. Hunt; each of the three had several pictures taken, and on each picture, in addition to the sitter, there was a shadowy form, clear and apparent; witness was taken sitting in several positions; once he sat facing the wall, the camera being behind, toward his left side; the picture showed that he was in a profile view of him; so far as he could see nothing was in front of him but a blank brown wall, and yet when the picture came from the camera there was on it the form of a lady, standing behind witness, then between three and four feet well when the picture was taken; he did not recognize whose spirit it was, however, but it was recognized by others; the picture is now, I think I remember the fact; about twelve years ago I received, from somewhere west of the Mississippi, a dress (apparently) of a child, purported to be spiritual dress, made of spirit material; I have seen spirits of persons who have passed from this life; I have seen spirits of persons I have known in Boston; many of my friends believed implicitly in the process; I doubted; if a spirit form could be taken of any one who had not been in the flesh I should be satisfied; I have seen, in the case of a Jewish man, Rabbi Ansche who died in Hong-Kong twenty-five years ago, without ever having a beard; his spirit form appeared, was taken; I attested to Abraham, of this City, that he had seen the spirit form of a person so long dead could be taken; the Rabbi has shown a photograph which contained the form of his father, with his long beard, on his shoulder; I know a great many persons who have visited Mumler; Mr. Livermore had some excellent spirit pictures taken; I was present when Mr. Livermore said that these pictures were genuine; I know, but we do not know it; I am myself not ready to pronounce a judgment on the subject; I believe that the time is at hand when it will be fully established that no spiritual phenomena have been exposed.

Cross-examined: They charged me $10 for the first sitting; at the time my pictures were taken there were other persons in the gallery; Messrs. Mather, Gray, and Hunt; I am not well enough acquainted with the art of photography to detect a fraud if there was any; I understand the process; I can form an opinion with my knowledge; when I do so I generally make an end of it; I believe that photographs can be taken of persons who have passed from this life; I have not taken a photograph of a spirit; I believe, also, that it can be immaterial; in my opinion, everything has materiality; they are sufficiently so to be sometimes visible to the human eye and camera; I do not see why they cannot be taken by a camera; I believe that the camera can take photographs of spirits which I can see.

A SHOW IN COURT, AND WHAT IT DID.

I have seen spirits; many spiritualists in my acquaintance; I believe in the reality of spirits; I was in Court in the case of an negro; the question was, whether the spirit of an negro who had been dead was visible; he (the witness) was called upon; I was asked, during the trial, to take the chair; I had committed suicide; I drew a diagram of the place in which the act occurred; the question was, if the spirit of the dead, was visible; it was urged; I had my own idea; I saw the place, saw the man, and so can in the Court-room saw the spirit emerge; I say that; I was called upon; I was sworn; I was asked to be put by the counsel for the case to a gentleman who was then on the witness stand; this witness was the superintendent of a lunatic asylum, being examined; I was asked to put questions to him; I said, "Can a man be insane and be conscious of it? Being conscious of his insanity, and unable to control it? Being able to make suicide, is he not driven to despair and by despair to make suicide? Is the entire mind gone? Is there no conscious reflection? This witness said, "The mind, and the spirit, was as sane exactly, when it left life." Witness said he (witness) was called upon to be the counsel in the case; questions were put to the witness; he answered affirmatively, and gave a new direction to the case; I say, I saw the spirit; the spirit was shadowy, transparent; I could see material objects through it; the true spirit that I saw was that of Judge Talmadge, who was leaning against a window; I could see the window behind him; he had no body; I have seen spirits clothed apparently in their every-day dress, in grave clothes and in the habiliments of the spirit world, but never saw and without clothing; I do not know; I have seen the spirit form upon photography; I have studied the law of insanity; a hallucination is something I find hard to define; about as fair a case as I can give is that of Othello, who labored under an idea that his mistress was false; faithful; hallucination is a phase of insanity.

In conclusion, the Judge said that since this prosecution commenced he had received many letters assuring him of the witness' sympathy with the theory of spiritualism, "in the truth of which," said he, "I believe."

Jeremiah Gurney, photographer, of No. 707 Broadway, was then called, and corroborated the evidence already given as to the inability of experts in the profession being able to detect trickery in Mr. Mumler's operations; also, as to the producing of shadowy forms on pictures by mechanical means.

"EDMUND KIRKE" AFTER THE GOBLINS.

James R. Gilmore, otherwise known, in literature, as "Edmund Kirke," testified to having had his photograph taken by Mumler, and that a shadowy form was present on it, as well as a figure of a deceased lady employed by Messrs. Harper to investigate and write up spirit-photographing for *Harper's Weekly*; he could not recognize the shadow as resembling any of his departed friends; previous to the suggestion of the photograph being taken, Mumler said to me, "Do you know any spirit at my side; she described this spirit, and I recognized from her description a departed friend; she said that I would have a likeness of that friend; I said I would be very ready; I found that the spirit form was not that of my friend; I afterward called on Mr. Rockwood, who told me that he could take bogus spiritual photographs by various means; I asked Mumler if he could also do genuine; he said he could put my hand upon the camera; I said, "Do so;" he put my hand on the camera; when the plate was developed there was a form upon it, which my picture was taken by Mumler; had no definite conviction pro or con., as to the shadowy forms produced by Mumler, being ventilated by spirits.

WHAT A TEXAN THINKS OF IT.

Paul Remond, an elderly gentleman, formerly residing in Texas, but now in New-York, testified that in January last he called on Mr. Mumler and had his picture taken. [Photograph shown.] I recognize the spirit here represented; I believed the spiritual photography before I saw Mumler; I took Mrs. Stasia, of No. 83 Amity-street, to the place, as she is a good medium; the photograph taken with Mrs. Stasia is that of a little Frenchman; I do not know the spirit form as it was shown her; I did not pay anything for these photographs; I have had taken a photograph of my deceased daughter, who died in August, 1862; she appeared; I was told by the spirits, "Wait a little, it were permitted she would return to me from the spirit land;" by this photograph I see that she has returned; the photograph represents her as a young woman of twelve years of age; I can readily recognize it; I have never seen a spirit, but heard a voice; fifteen years ago a spirit told me I had a work to perform; I am not blessed with the gift of spirit sight; I believe I never shall be; I believe I am in spirit present when I hear spiritual voices; I have heard two distinct spirit voices speaking simultaneously; the great development of the medium's power of spirit is in harmony; on one occasion, when five or six persons were present, a lady sang a song, when four spirit voices joined in singing a beautiful second; I invested from 10 to 15 in railroad in Texas; I am a director on that road; I was robbed of that interest in railroad stock by my advice from the spirits.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. TOWNSEND requested that the examination be adjourned, owing to the absence of material witnesses for the defense. The case was accordingly adjourned till to-morrow (Friday) at 9 A. M.

Second-avenue Railroad Strike.

The strike of the drivers upon the Second-avenue Railroad is at last ended, after ten days' duration. It has often been stated that the new Vice-President, Mr. MONTGOMERY QUEEN, desired to make the road remunerative, as it had not paid dividends for nine years, and, among other reforms, arranged that the cars should be driven faster, and that instead of seven trips in the fourteen hours that the drivers had made, they should make eight trips, and receive an additional twenty-five cents. It was argued that with the increase of speed but fifteen minutes more would be required than the fourteen hours consumed by the seven trips. The drivers objected to this, saying that their work would be prolonged to sixteen hours. As the Vice-President was firm, a strike was the consequence, and no new drivers could be induced to continue in their employ. The cars were stuck, however, and by the strikers, or objected to taking the bread from them. Both parties remained stubborn, but on Tuesday last an outcry was raised that the Company had lost its charter by not having run cars for four days. This, coupled with the fact of the loss of over hundred horses, the part of stablemen and other employees were creating a heavy loss daily, and that the into receipts of about $28 a day earned by each of the fifty-six cars were being forfeited, induced the managers to offer terms to the drivers. A meeting took place in the City, said to have repeatedly forfeited its charter by failing almost daily to comply with one or more of the details, the Company did not much fear legal annoyance from what had occurred, but felt it necessary to give no further cause of complaint to the public. A requisition was consequently made on Tuesday to obtain drivers from Hudson City, as none could be obtained here, and a detail of 200 policemen was obtained to protect them. Forty men consequently arrived at the depot yesterday morning from Hudson City, and commenced to take out the cars, but in the meantime Mr. JULIUS WADSWORTH, the President, Judge SLOSSON, a director, and Mr. J. W. SMITH, the Superintendent, had held a conference in the office, and being joined by Mr. QUEEN, it was decided not to insist on any drivers making more than seven trips in a day; but that, if he made an eighth, he was to receive $2 25, instead of $2. The Committee of the strikers was called in, and they acceded. On the announcement being made outside, the men cheered lustily, and the depot was filled with cheering spectators. The horses were moved, horses kicked and pranced with delight at emancipation from their long imprisonment; men shouted at them, and one after another the vehicles departed at a brisk rate, amid the cheers of the surrounding crowd. The drivers had no cause to complain of the strike, for their pots, and had been in receipt of their full wages from trades' unions while idle, but the conductors, who had no part in the strike, lost their wages, and had refused to receive anything from the trades' unions.

Fire in Barclay-street—A Singular Affair.

At 9:30 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the second floor of the five-story building No. 5 Barclay-street, occupied, as to the four upper floors, by SARONI & LEIDENMANN, shirt manufacturers. The engines were promptly at hand, and the flames were thoroughly extinguished before they had extended beyond the floor where they originated. An hour and a half later, however, the same alarm was given, and the fire was discovered in the building, but this time it was on the fifth floor, and in the extreme rear. It was again extinguished, and the entire loss of SARONI & LEIDENMANN from the two fires will not be more than $2,500, which slight loss is due to the fact that they are in course of removal to Leonard-street, and only a small remnant of their stock was in the building. They have insurance in the Globe for $4,000, Liverpool and London Globe, ($10,000); Star, ($5,000); International, ($10,000); Greenwich, ($2,000) and Baltic, ($5,000).

CLARK & MEYNARD, stationers, who occupied the first floor, were not damaged more than $500, and the building was injured by fire and water to the amount of $1,200. Both losses are covered by insurance. Chief Engineer KINGSLAND and District Engineer BRAMPTON are both positive that the fire on the second floor was extinguished before the engines were withdrawn, and that the second fire could not possibly have resulted from the first.

College of the City of New-York.

The Board of Trustees of the New-York Free College met yesterday, and received a communication from Mr. JAMES KELLY, requesting to have his donation of $5,000 placed at interest for the purpose of providing two gold medals annually, to be awarded to the best debater in each of the two debating societies of the College. Appropriate notice was taken of the death of Prof. J. J. OWEN, and a resolution to have Mr. W. E. SILVEN appointed to the collegiate position made vacant by Prof. OWEN's decease was endorsed.

Vincent Colyer and the Indians.

Dispatches have been received by the United States Indian Commissioner in this city from Mr. VINCENT COLYER, in the Indian Territory, in one of which, dated at Medicine Bluff, April 4, he says: "The Indian Chiefs Rosoon Nose, Little Bignoulk, Yellow Bear, and Old Serene, with six hundred of their people, the Arapahoes, came in yesterday, and reported themselves as ready to go on their new reservation north of the Cimarron River. At the suggestion of General HAZEN, I had a talk with their principal chief, Little Raven. I told him what the President had said in his message, that he would invest all civilized to civilize Christianize, and admit to the rights of citizenship the Indians, and asked him if he thought that his people would care to learn to read and write, plow the field, plant corn, and live in cabins. He said that his people wished to follow the fate of the white man, and learn his ways; that they would welcome teachers in their new reservation, and treat them as good brothers. General GRINNOLD, in command here, built new bridges over the streams, located his new post, and is stopping in the bud all licentiousness in the camp."

THE TURF.

First Trot of the Season on Long Island—Trotting for a Purse and Stakes of $500 on the Fashion Course.

The opening of the trotting season yesterday attracted a large assemblage of sporting men and owners of fast horses, to witness a trot for a purse and stake of $500 between five horses. The day was windy and unfavorable for a display of speed, notwithstanding which the time made was very good for green horses. The race was one of mile heats, best three in five, in harness, with the exception of one horse who went to wagon. The entries were DAN MACE's ch. m. *Louise*, (who was substituted by general consent for the original entry, *Captain Yates*, who had fallen lame,) to wagon; M. BODIN's br. m. *Belle of Allentown*, C. CHAMPLIN's b. m. *Belle of Troy*, W. BORST's b. g. *Henry Clay*, A. CUDDEY's b. g. *Twist*, and A. PATTERSON's b. s. *Velocipede*; the latter, however, did not start. Nothing being known of the merits of any of the horses except *Louise*, who had trotted and won some races last year, she was made the favorite in the pool betting over the others, bringing $16, to Bodin's $6, Champlin's $5, *Twist's* $3, and Borst's $2. *Twist* won the race easily in three straight heats, in 2:40¾, 2:40½, 2:45¼.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., April 21.—Purse and stake of $500; mile heats, in harness.

A. Cudney's b. g. Twist	1	1	1
D. Mace's ch. m. Louise	2	4	2
W. Borst's b. g. Henry Clay	3	2	3
M. Bodin's b. m. Belle of Allentown	4	3	4
C. Champlin's b. m. Belle of Troy	5	5	5

Time—2:40¾, 2:40½, 2:45¼.

The Public Health.

The weekly statement of the Sanitary Superintendent sets forth that last week there were 475 deaths in New-York and 104 in Brooklyn. This shows a decrease from the totals in the corresponding week of last year amounting to 94 deaths in the former and 24 in the latter city. The estimated death-rate for the week is 24.70 per 1,000 (yearly) in New-York, to 18.73 per 1,000 inhabitants in Brooklyn. Though these rates of mortality compare very favorably with those now prevailing in the chief maritime cities in Europe, the analysis of classes and localities in which the mortality occurs in New-York, shows that week by week the badly-housed and overcrowded poor suffer nearly twice as heavy a death-rate as that portion of the population which is well housed. There were 82 deaths in public institutions, 260 in tenement-houses, and 133 in private houses and all other dwellings not classed as tenant-houses. Infant mortality was less excessive than usual.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education held a meeting yesterday afternoon. Congressman CALKIN forwarded a request offering to appoint some deserving scholar from his district as a cadet to the Naval Academy. The Committee on By-Laws were directed to consider the feasibility of abolishing corporal punishment. The German language was ordered to be introduced as a study in the first and second grades of the schools of the Ninth Ward. The Finance Committee were instructed to take measures for cancelling the loan between the Board and Protestant Episcopal School for the ground occupied by Primary School No. 43.

Billiards.

Yesterday afternoon, at BRAISTED'S, there was an impromptu contest at the French game, 100 points up, for a stake of $50, between WILLIAM GOLDTHWAIT and MELVIN FOSTER. JOHN DERRY should have opposed GOLDTHWAIT, but he declined to play, and, it being the privilege of one of the parties to the match to nominate any player, FOSTER was chosen in place of DERRY. FOSTER, whose leading runs were 9, 21 and 10, won by 33 points. GOLDTHWAIT's best runs were 14 and 10. Among the spectators were A. P. Eudolphe, Peter Snyder, Thomas Foley, Henry Rhines and Frank Parker, all professional players, who had arrived from Chicago in the morning, and who come in either as spectators of or participants in the great tournament which is to be inaugurated on Monday next.

The Fock Bothleiten.

There were no new developments in this case yesterday. The Committee of Investigation are engaged in looking into the accounts of the firm, and find the assets to be very small indeed. It is feared that some duplicate receipts may have been issued by FECK, but none have as yet been presented. Mr. FECK's whereabouts still remain unknown to his many anxious and inquiring friends.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Dr. BELLOWS lectured at his Church, in Fourth-avenue, last evening, on the "Footprints of Humanity," being the last lecture of the course. Dr. BELLOWS has lately returned from an extended tour in the Old World, and in the course of the lecture he gave some most interesting reminiscences of his journey, and of the many grand and imposing scenes which had come under his observation.

At the parlors of the Fifth-avenue Art Gallaries, No. 6 Fifth-avenue, New-York, to-morrow evening, there will be exhibited another collection of paintings by JEROME THOMPSON: "The Old Oaken Bucket," "Home! Sweet Home!" "The Captive Child," "Paddle Your Own Canoe." The above pictures are now on free exhibition at the gallery of the Fifth-avenue Art Gallery, where they will remain until the sale.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday afternoon on James WALLACE, the druggist, who was supposed to have committed suicide as already reported. The post-mortem examination did not reveal the presence of poison in the stomach, and congestion of the brain appeared to have been the direct cause of death, so a verdict to that effect was duly rendered.

A series of lectures on the wild beasts, cannibal tribes, and dwarfs of Africa is to be delivered at Steinway Hall by Mr. PAUL B. DU CHAILLU. The first of these will be given to-morrow evening, the second next Tuesday, and the third next Thursday.

The remains of an unknown man, about 60 years of age, with gray hair, dark mouse-colored and dressed in a black coat, brown vest and striped pantaloons, were discovered yesterday morning under the dock at the foot of Beach-street. The body was subsequently removed to the Morgue, by order of Coroner SCHIRMER, for inquest and identification.

Dr. HARRIS, Sanitary Superintendent of the Board of Health, notified Coroner KEENAN that an infant aged three days, had died at Dr. GRIENDLE's private lying-in asylum, at No. 6 Amity-place. It is alleged that the child had died from convulsions, but the Superintendent requested a post-mortem examination, owing to the peculiar character of Dr. GRIENDLE's asylum. The investigation will be held to-day.

An unknown woman died suddenly yesterday afternoon in an intelligence office, and the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest at No. 17 Stanton-street. She was apparently of Irish birth, was about 35 years of age, had brown hair and gray eyes, and was clad in a striped calico dress and red plaid shawl.

LOUIS REES, aged 26, and a native of Vermont, was run over on the 12th inst., at the corner of First-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, by car No. 63 of the East Broadway line, when he sustained a fracture of the tibia and fibula. He languished at Bellevue Hospital until yesterday, when death ensued. Coroner HOLLINS will hold an inquest.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 21—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93 for money and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenties, 1865, are quiet and steady at 86½. Stocks are steady at 3½ for Erie, and 39½ for Illinois Central.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, April 21—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens dull at 12½d. for Middling Uplands, and 12¾d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the day, it is estimated, will reach 7,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 32s. 3d. ⅌ quarter for New Mixed Western.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 21—1 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet and unchanged. Stocks are steady. Erie Railway Shares, 39.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, April 21—1 P. M.

COTTON is easier but not quotably lower.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 64s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Refined.

Linseed Oil, 42s. ⅌ cwt. Tallow, 46s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVRE, Wednesday, April 21.

COTTON opens quiet at 117f. ⅌ cwt. for True Orleans, on the spot, and 118¼f. for Low Middlings, afloat.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 21—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93¼ for money, and 93⅝ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1865, closed at 86½. Erie Railway Shares, 39½. Illinois Central, 93¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 30¾.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, April 21—Evening.

United States Five-twenties, 87¼, for the issue of 1865.

PARIS, Wednesday, April 21.

Rentes better; rates, 71f. 11c.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, April 21—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed dull at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 12d.@12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d.@12½d.; the sales of the day footed up 7,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS—The markets closed unchanged and quotationless.

LONDON—Petroleum closed dull. All other quotations unchanged.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 21—4:30 P. M.

Consols, on the spot, for American Bond Buyers, 93¼. United States Five-twenties, 1865, closed at 86½. United States Ten-forties, 1868, closed at 86¼. United States Old, 86¼. Sugar, Muscovado and Whole Old Unchanged.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, April 21.

Petroleum quiet.